WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance: $3 00 at the end of three months. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of ELEVEN HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the Information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, STUMP SOUND, and TOPSAIL MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PAINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN HALL,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES,
33 *GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.*
Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3m

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. DEBERNIERE,
INSPECTOR
OF
LUMBER AND TIMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 19, 1847. 23-3m.

Just Received,

AND now opening, another lot of those beautiful SILK VELVET CAPS for Infants, and other styles in great variety. Call and see them at MYERS & BARNUM'S.
November 20, 1846

DRY GOODS,

Mostly of domestic manufacture, purchased low and for sale accordingly, in part as follows:

Kentucky Jeans, Negro Cloths, Bed Tick, Cotton Duck, brown Drill, do. and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, white, red and yellow Flannels, Ravens and Bear Duck; a splendid lot of Calicoes, Satinets, wool Plaids, cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Cambric, Suspenders, Gambroons, cotton and linen Thread, Buttons, Tape, Sewing Silk, &c. &c. For sale at STANTON & CO's.

IRISH—10 quintals Cod Fish,
5 half bbls. No. 1 Mackarel,
20 boxes Herring,
12 kits No. 1 Mackarel,
100 bags Salina Salt,
100 boxes do. do. For sale low at
[March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

NAILS—50 kegs best quality. For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.
March 5, 1847.

PANAMA, LEGHORN AND PALM LEAF HATS.

JUST RECEIVED, a splended assortment, for sale at wholesale and retail very cheap.—County Merchant's are invited to examine our stock, which we will sell at New York prices.
MYERS & BARNUM,
Market Street.
March 12, 1847.

BALTIMORE PACKED BEEF.—10 bbls. and 10 ½ do. No. 1 Mess Beef, 300 smoked Tongues. For sale very low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CANDLES.—20 boxes Sperm, 20 do. star Adamantine 20 do. Mould Candles. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GREGORY & HEATH, at *Nahunta Depot*, Wayne county, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
RICHARD J. GREGORY,
WM. L. P. HEATH.
March 1, (12) 1847.—[26-1m

NOTICE.

MR. H. S. HAMLET having purchased the interest in stock, notes and accounts of Mr. GREGORY, and become responsible for his part of the debts due by the firm of GREGORY & HEATH, hereafter the concern will be carried on under the title and name of
W. L. P. HEATH & Co.
March 12, 1847—[26-1m

STARCH.—50 boxes Pearl Starch, 1 do. No. 1 do. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 3.---NO. 30. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1847. | WHOLE NO. 134.

PER SQUARE (OF TWELVE LINES OR LESS).

One square one insertion,		$1 00
do. do. 2 insertions,		1 25
do. do. 3 do.		1 50
do. do. 3 months without change,		3 00
do. do. 6 do. do. do.		4 50
do. do. 12 do. do. do.		8 00
do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,		12 00
do. do. 12 do. do. do.		20 00

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash *in advance.*

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞*All advertisements required to be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.*☜

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

Thomas Marshall, vs. Charles J. Relya. } Original attachment—Levied upon a negro woman named Daphne.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Charles J. Relya, the defendant in this case, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendant that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
March 26, 1847 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 28-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

John Gammell, vs. Henry H. Tappan, James O. Smith. } Original attachment—Levied upon two Turpentine Stills, Still Worms & Tubs, one Steam Engine, and the Lands on which said Stills are situated, at the old negro head ferry, on the east side of the North-east river.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry H. Tappan and James O. Smith, the defendants in this case, so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand. Teste,
L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
March 26, 1847 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 28-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
[NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

Neff & Warner and Alex'r MacRae, vs. Henry H. Tappan, James O. Smith. } Original Attachment—Levied upon two Turpentine Stills, Still Worms and Tubs, one Steam Engine, and the Lands on which said Stills are situated, at the old negro head ferry, on the east side of the North-east river.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry H. Tappan and James O. Smith, the defendants in this case, so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand. Teste,
L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
March 26, 1847 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 28-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

Neff & Warner and Murphy V. Jones, vs. Henry H. Tappan, James O. Smith. } Original Attachment—Levied upon two Turpentine Stills, Still Worms and Tubs, one Steam Engine, and the Lands on which said Stills are situated, at the old negro head ferry, on the east side of the North-east river.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry H. Tappan and James O. Smith, the defendants in this case, so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand. Teste,
L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
March 26, 1847 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 28-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

W. S. Russell, vs. Henry H. Tappan & James O. Smith. } Original Attachment—Levied upon two Turpentine Stills, Still Worms and Tubs, one Steam Engine, and the Lands on which said Stills are situated, at the old negro head ferry, on the east side of the North-east river.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry H. Tappan and James O. Smith, the defendants in this case, so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand. Teste,
L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
March 26, 1847 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 28-6t

SPRING STOCK!
BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscribers have just received large additions to their stock, which makes it complete. They will also continue to receive weekly, such supplies as are needed for the season and market. Also on hand, a good supply of
SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, &c.,
all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing and repairing, as usual.
G. & C. BRADLEY.
March 26, 1847—[28-3m

A CHANCE.

THE subscriber finding that his duties as Inspector of Naval Stores occupy so large a portion of his time that he cannot pay that attention to the Hanover House which necessarily devolves upon the keeper of a hotel; he therefore takes this method of making known to those who may be disposed to go into that line of business, that he is determined to sell out the furniture of said establishment. He would prefer doing so at private sale, but if not sold before the 29th day of April next, he will then expose for sale at public auction all the furniture of said hotel—at which time the house will be rented until the 1st of October next, and the servants of the establishment will be hired until the 1st of January, 1848.
JOHN S. JAMES.
March 26, 1847—[28-2w

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, on the 31st of March, 1847.

Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for advertised Letters.

A.

Anderson, capt J
Artis, Clinton
Avery, L. D.
Arthur, J. A.
Abrahams, E & M
Armstrong, Alfred M
Artis, Elvin.

B.

Brown, miss John A 2
Baker, capt John
Burress, Delia
Bone, miss Caroline
Baber, miss E
Bean, miss Mary C
Brinkley, J W
Barnly, R T
Blufort, Wm
Bogen, miss
Batson, mr M
Bloomingdale, [W L & Son
Bryant, Hosea
Buisee, C
Bryant, Charels T
Bui, James
Barns, Wm
Burk, Elija
Bryant, Joseph
Barker, miss 4
Boon, Z
Bell, S
Bangs, Michael
Brancis, John
Bowden, L H
Bryant, D M 3
Battle, Rev A J
Berry, Stephen 2
Buffner, mr
Burdeaux, R M
Baily, mrs Egbert
Betts, Rev Charles 2
Baber, D B
Burdeaux, J A
Brown, John
Bradley, mr M
Burdry, capt Alfred
Brown, capt John
Bryen, James
Brelland, D W
Bullard, G W 2
Barnard, Samuel L
Bell, William
Berry, miss Ann Eliza
Brown, Hardy
Buckley, Henry
Berry, F N
Badger, J L 4
Barker, Joseph
Buck, Anthony
Bell, J
Brown, James
Beach, James R
Blanks, E J
Barlow, John
Bull, E
Blake, Matilda
Bradmun, S
Bullock, J
Bryant miss Mary A
Blake, Joseph
Bracy, Hester
Barber, J W
Barring, E P
Bell, J J
Blake, V
Brady, N
Berry, miss S E
Barns, J P
Baber, James
Butcher, William
Berry, mrs B W

C.

Corbet, James
Craig, John
Crawford, J B
Cale, James
Cox, Josiah 3
Calligan,
Carter, Cornelius
Craig, Wm
Covington, Joseph
Cardwell,
Cowan, Randall
Chambers miss E
Crunes, Joseph
Cardin, E B
Cumings, W
Cosgrove, Peter
Cole, capt A W
Cape Fear Lodge [No. 2 I O O F
Costin, William
Cook, Luther
Curtis, capt Lawrence
Capps, S
Chinchella, D
Curtis, C
Chassell, Jacob J
Clapp, capt
Craig, J B
Curtis, capt Asa
Craig, Archy
Clastrier, C A
Carr, Isaac
Covson, capt J C
Curtis, C 2
Collis, James
Clyde, Thomas
Cande, H
Carter, miss Ann E
Craig, J G
Cande, E B
Craig, W
Cross, John
Chandler, E & Co
Camonade, F L
Creg, John B
Cardwell, capt M C V

D

Dickson, B E
Dow, Jonathan
Darling Thomas
Dexter, J P
Daniel, J
Ducin, J W
Dole, G L
Daviss, Groot
Dyer, M A
Drisk, mrs P E
Drake & Co
Duling, capt
Dehlee, mr.
Daviss, Thos A
Dudley, A
Daviss, Eli
Duke, W D
Dunham, T W
Davenport, W
Dural, J B
Dority, D P
Diyer, John
Daviss, Martha

E

Eustis, capt J
Ennis, Christopher
Elves, John
Emmett, W C
Eborn, E
Eborn, Thomas S
Emerson, John
Ellis, Gardner
Eland, C D R
Evans, miss E
Evans, Wm
Encampment, Camel's
Evans, John B

F

Frost, G
Flagg, J C
Fair, J J
Flintoff, W R 3
Flinks, John
Forbes, James
Fanning, B
Fields & Co.
Farrow, John 2
Forsitt, mr
Fail, M
Flanner, miss Ann
Fredson, Colen W
Franklin, R
Floyd, Lewis

G.

Godfrey, M S
Gilbert, J
Gerrard, W B
Gould, Jesse
Godwin, David
Gillman, S
Greanleaf, T
Gothwant, Isaac
Griffith, George
Gomus, Eliza
Garrett, C W
Grows, W
Green, Henry
Gatchell, Allen
Gin, Cinchin
Gautier, W H

H.

Holton & Osborn,
Horten, J
Hilliard, J R 3
Hudgins, W B
Hart, F W
Hoster, miss M J
Hand & Williams,
Higgins, H J 2
Holmes, C L 2
Harriss, T R 2
Herrington, Susan
Hockett, Jos W
Haze, Patent
Humphrey, C R 3
Hawkins & Co.,
Hill, miss E M 3
Higley, D B
Hammons, Mary
Hartsfield, Jenkins
Harriss, E
Hardie, J
Halsey, Job
Hines, J F
Hewlett, Alexander
Hill, miss A A
Hill, miss A S
Hill, miss Julia
Hill, mrs Mary

I & J

James, F C
Johnson, John 2
Jones, R D
I O O F
James, mrs Mary J
Jones, Laura
Jordon & Co.
Jenkins, Philip

K.

Ketcham- D S
Kornegay, L
Krooss, John
Kelly, D F
Kelly, W
Kline, U S A
Kendall, John A
Kendall, O B 2

L.

Lockland, S 2
Lane, A
Luce, Hiram
Launier, A 3
Lyon, T R
Lufkins, L C
Lake, Albert
Laboo, Johny
Lewis, Elizabeth

M.

Miller, John
Mills, W J
Miller, miss S
Murphy, Henry
Murray, S
Monteville, J
Mitchell, James 2
McLendon, J R
Morriss, miss M
Mathews, J A
Marshall, E C
McDaniel, George
Morrison, H G O 3
Mills, William
Martin, Francis
McClammy, Geo
Morse, Ruthy A
McMillon, J J
McDonald, D R
Marshall, mrs Mary C
Myers & Co., John
Myers, William
Murray, H
Marble, miss E
Murrell, W A
Morriss, Robert
McMarps, John G
May, mrs Catharine
Messenden, Abraham
Marshall, miss C
Mitchell, Susan
Maxwell, Samuel

N. & O.

Nichols, James 2
Norriss, Geo W
Nelson, John
Northam, J B
Natali, Peter
Norton, James 2
Norton, Stephen
Nichols, Alexander
Nickson, Henry
Nelson, John
Nelson, George E
Northrop, T
Newman, E J H
Newman, Charles, for miss Rivers.
Outen, Shedrick

P. & Q.

Piner, miss M E 2
Price, mrs Susan
Piner, David B
Pursey, W G
Preddell, J W
Price, J E
Peirce, R J
Palmer, J L
Priee, miss Margaret
Poultney, Thos
Peirce, F M
Pomroy, mrs
Parker, D
Poissong, Benny
Potter, C D
Philips, John
Purkins, mrs E
Purkins, B
Pickett, T S
Pickett, J W
Price, George 2
Payne, J A
Price, Philis
Percy, W G
Pickett, miss E J
Potter, miss A D H
Picker, C
Quinen, Isabella

R

Riley, S J
Robeson, Alfred
Richardson, Joseph
Ridout, David
Ritter, E J
Richardson, mrs S A D
Russell, Wm 3
Rogers, Chesley
Rouse, Sandy
Richardson, E H
Richardsons, H H
Rush, mrs E M
Roberts, J M 2
Robertson, James
Rose & Son, B
Raymond, O
Richardsons, J O
Redding, mrs S C
Robbins, Robert
Robeson, H
Reggree, W D
Rock Spring Tent, I O O F

S

Skipper, S
Stephens,
Starbuck, Wm
Smith, miss E J
Strode, Porter
Savage, mrs C
Sawyer, Thos B
Sprinners, C H
Smith, J H
Simpson, John H
Smith, A
Smith, J 2
Shaw, miss E
Savage, F W
Stow, John
Shaw, L
Spafford, W R
Snow, S F
Shutluff, Alvin
Sellars, John M
Sugg, J W
Scott, miss Eliza
Solomon, Edmon
Smith, John
Sayp, R J
Spear, capt
Stephenson, Thos
Stanland, J 2
Stinson, E E
Scarborough, J A
Sect. of St. John's Lodge,
Smiles, if you please, David,
Sec't. of C C, I O O F

T

Thompson, D
Thompson, A P
Taphy, Roberts
Thomas, Albert
Thomas, R T
Thomas, Henry
Thompson, H A
Taylor, W H
Telfer, miss Franky
Tompson, Andrew
Taylor, J W
Thordant, B
Thorn, Eliza
Teland, capt T
Timber, Freeman

U & V

Unardue, Noah
Vannortrick, H C
Varriss, Wilhelm

W

Williams, R T
Watters, John M
Wilson, James D 2
Wattson, Job H
Wilson, capt
Winn, J & H
Winters, Eliza
West, Moll
Webb, Marslin
Williams, Philip E
Williams, G F
Waddle, James
Williams, Charles
Watson, miss Prucilla
Willson, Geo W
Williams, Geo
Walker, miss H
Watson, Washington
Walton, L D
White, F
Wellman, B C
Wright, miss A D
Whitney Charles
Wiswall, Thomas
Willaboy, mrs M A
Wallace, W
Williams, C S
Williams, J C
Walton, J W
Williams, J H
Wheeler, Jackson
Williams, T L
Wallace, Thomas
Wright, Drucilla 5
Wood, Robert
Williams, George
Watts, L D
Wilcox, Jeremiah

W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.
March 31st, 1847.—[29-3t

VALUABLE LAND AT AUCTION.

THE undersigned being empowered by Z. M. Williams of Marion county, Georgia, to settle his business in North Carolina, will sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, a valuable tract of Pine land in Duplin county, situated on either side of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road and near the 43d mile mark.—Purchasers will be required to give notes and approved security before the title is conveyed.—The sale will be made in the Town of Kenansville, at the Court-house, between the hours of one and two o'clock, on Tuesday, the 20th day of April next. All persons wishing to see said lands, can be shown the same by visiting J. K. Williams, in said county. The land is very heavy timbered, and well adapted to the Turpentine and Timber business. The tract contains 567 acres.
J. K. WILLIAMS,
W. B. WELLS.
Stricklands, N. C. March, 12, 1847 26-6w.

Lumber and Timber.

I OFFER my services to the makers of the above articles, and from the knowledge I have of the business, I hope to gain the patronage of the public. JAS. T. MORRIS, *Inspector.*
March 26, 1847—[28-5t

STRAWBERRIES
in succession from May to October.
FROM FOUR VARIETIES.

The Boston Pine, Hovey's Seeding, The Common Red Wood, and Stoddard's Seeding, Alpine.

The plants are for sale by P. PHILLIPS, Middletown Point, N. J., and Wm. Shaw, *Agent*, Wilmington.

A sheet containing important information in relation to these varieties, chiefly extracts from the

MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE, HORTICULTURIST,

and other periodicals, is furnished gratuitously with the plants sold. A supply of the above plants is daily expected per J D Jones. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to if sent soon.
WM. SHAW.
April 2d 1847

CORDAGE AND PACKING.—Manilla and Hemp Rope, Ratling and spun Yarn; 1000 bs. Russia Packing. R H STANTON & CO

Mexican Political News.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette publishes extracts from a letter, said to be from a Southern gentleman of high character and intelligence, now at Matamoras, which are very interesting in their details.

The writer states that it is the desire of ten or eleven States of North Mexico to declare themselves an independent Federal Republic. This he says can easily be done by the assistance of the United States troops, and they are willing, if successful, to give us the Rio Grande as our boundary, and as much of California as we wish.

The plan proposed, he says, is as follows:—"We have possession of Tampico—therefore take the line of the 22d latitude, San Luis Potosi, Agnas, Caheutes, Tipic, &c., to San Blas on the Pacific—fortify those points strongly and garrison them with plenty of troops, and let the Mexicans come and take them if they can. You then separate Mexico from the States of San Luis Potosi, Durango, New Leon, Zacatecas, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sinalva, Senora, New Mexico, and the Californias, and perhaps Jalisco. Upon our establishing this line, the states before named will immediately declare themselves independent, and separate forever from the Republic of Mexico. By this means (while you keep up a strict and vigorous blockade on the Atlantic and Pacific) you can cut off Mexico from nearly all her supplies of wheat, corn, beef cattle, horses, sheep and goats, and cotton for her manufactories."

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second Session of the 29th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 22.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, five thousand four hundred and two dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For clothing of officers' servants, four hundred and twenty dollars.

For repairs and improvements; fuel and apparatus; forage for public horses and oxen; stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty thousand dollars.

For barracks for cadets, fifteen thousand dollars.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
APPROVED March 2, 1847.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 23]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, namely:

For transportation of the mails within the United States, two million four hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For transportation by steam-ships between New York and Bremen, according to the contract with Edward Mills, authorized by the "act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and nine dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, one million and forty thousand dollars. *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful for the Postmaster General to make any allowance or compensation to any Deputy Postmaster, in addition to his commissions, except the special allowance made by law to the postmasters at New Orleans and the city of Washington, and excepting also, the allowance to which postmasters are entitled by law, from the income from boxes: *And provided, further*, That each Deputy Postmaster, whose compensation for the last preceding year did not exceed two hundred dollars, may send through the mail all letters written by himself, and receive through the mail all written communications addressed to himself on his private business which shall not exceed in weight, one half ounce, free of postage.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, seventeen thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, sixteen thousand dollars

For office furniture, (for the offices of postmasters,) three thousand dollars.

For advertising, thirty thousand dollars.

For mail bags, twenty thousand dollars.

For blanks, seventeen thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, four thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, thirteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ, when the service may require it, the assistant postmasters general as special agents, and to make them compensation and allowance therefor not to exceed the amount expended by said agents as necessary travelling expenses while so employed.

For clerks for offices, (in the offices of postmasters,) two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous, fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the revenues of the department referred to in the first section of this act, shall prove insufficient to meet the foregoing appropriations, then any defficiency that may thus arise, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the assistant messengers, of the Post Office Department shall be entitled to an annual sallary of four hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Howland and Aspinwall, of the city of New York, the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest from the first day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount of a draft drawn by James Reeside, on the Post Office Department, dated the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, payable on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, to the order of the said Reeside, and accepted by the Treasurer of the Post Office Department, and by the said Reeside endorsed to the order of H. H. Williams, of Baltimore, and by the said Williams endorsed in blank, and which draft is the property of the said Howland and Aspinwall.

APPROVED March 2, 1847.

[PUBLIC—No. 24.]

AN ACT further to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, further extended to the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, until which time said act shall be in full force, for the sole purpose of enabling the president and directors of the said bank, for the time being, to close its affairs: *Provided*, That said bank shall not exercise any banking privileges, or any other powers, except to collect and pay its debts, and close up its business.
APPROVED March 2, 1847.

[PUBLIC—No. 25.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses or other property lost and destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the above recited act be so amended as to embrace the claims of all owners of wagons or teams, who sustained, or shall sustain damage or injury from the loss of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States either by impressment or contract, and the same has been destroyed or abandoned by the order of the commanding general, the commanding officer, or wagon-master, or otherwise lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident, without any fault or negligence of the owner, and when he was in the line of his duty; such owner shall be allowed and paid the value thereof at the time he entered the service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the treasury, in auditing and settling the claims under this act, and the one to which this is amendatory, shall make no other deductions from the claim, on account of former payments, than for the use and risk and forage advanced for the horse actually lost by the claimant, and before he was again remounted, or for clothing to which he was not entitled by law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States," approved the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and all other acts or parts of acts relating to the same subject, be, and the same are hereby, continued in force for the period of two years from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and nothing contained in any former act shall be so construed by the accounting officers of the treasury as to prevent the presentation and adjustment of all the claims the payment of which is provided for by any of these several acts, within the time above specified.

APPROVED March 2, 1847.

[PUBLIC—No. 26.]

AN ACT for the increase of the marine corps of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the United States marine corps as now organized shall consist of four additional captains, four first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, twenty-five sergeants, twenty-five corporals, twenty-five drummers, twenty-five fifers, and one thousand additional privates.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers thus provided for shall be appointed first by promotion according to rank in the marine corps, and then by selection; and that their nominations shall be submitted to the Senate for their advice and consent.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of an act passed the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An act for the better organization of the United States marine corps," be, and the same are hereby, made applicable in all respects to the provisions of this act: *Provided, however*, That, notwithstanding anything in said act to the contrary, the staff of the marine corps be, and the same is hereby, separated from the line of said corps; the officers of the former to receive the same pay and emoluments they now receive by law, and to hold the same assimilated rank, to wit: quartermasters, paymasters and adjutants and inspectors, the rank of major, and assistant quartermasters the rank of captain.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, at the termination of the Mexican war, shall reduce the marine corps to a number, both in men and officers, not exceeding the number now in service.

APPROVED March 2, 1847.

☞We give the following short article from the London Times for the purpose of shewing our readers what John Bull thinks of the Mexican war:—

The Mexican War.—The accounts periodically received in this country of the Mexican war are so strange and perplexing as utterly to confuse the judgments of those who have only studied such matters in the prosaic history of the older world. We are informed in reiterated despatches that Mexican numbers have offered no mentionable obstacle to American valor, and we certainly hear of authenticated exploits which are astounding enough to warrant the most sweeping inferences of Saxon ascendancy. A 16 gun sloop impounds a province; a regiment of volunteers annexes a quarter of a continent; and towns are taken by fifty men and garrisoned by five and twenty, in the midst of a numerous and exasperated population. The armies of the west and of the centre, of conquest and of occupation, are all represented by detachments which would hardly, if concentrated, make up one effective division. Congress has decreed a gold medal to the enterprising general who has covered his country's arms with such imperishable glory, and the first magistrate of the republic appeals triumphantly to the war of his creation, as the noblest action of the State, and the grand distinction of his reign.

Side by side with this striking intelligence, we find it announced that the most energetic efforts of the victors are directed, hitherto unsuccessfully, to procure a peace.

The point most perplexing to ordinary European minds is the object for which this much desired peace is sought. If the provinces and ports, the people and property, the taxes and customs of a nation can be seized and distributed *ad libitum* already, it is hard to conceive what further advantages are to be gained by the most amicable negotiations. What does President Polk want to buy with 2,000,000 of dollars, when he can get so much for nothing?

Philip of Macedon's receipt for taking a fort was sensible enough, who ever drove an ass ladened with silver into an unprotected town? The Mexicans have clearly the vantage ground of their foes. Defeat and invasion may easily be put up with when they leave the conquerors beggars and the vanquished choosers.—Santa Anna is flattered with compliments and beset with solicitations, and has the daily refusal of half a dozen overtures of the eternal amity of his enemies. He can hardly do better than strengthen himself by additional defeats and fresh repulses, and leave his adversaries to complete their humiliation and embarrassments by a protected career of glory.

"Did his Best!"—A fellow applied to one of our senators, at the present session of the legislature, to get him some office, and to support his claim, told the senator he had fought with Jackson at New Orleans. The honorable member doubted his story, and to test its truth remarked: "I wont vote for you, because you let the British take the city."

"We couldn't help it," replied the candidate, "we fit like the devil, but they were too many for us."—*Reveille.*

THE FORCE UNDER THE COMMAND OF GEN. TAYLOR.

We have been permitted to examine a statement prepared at the office of the Adjutant General of the army, showing as nearly as can be ascertained, the amount of force left under the orders of General Taylor after the withdrawal of a part of the army of occupation for service under Gen. Scott. The statement embraces the regular troops left under the command of Gen. Taylor, together with regiments of volunteers called out in November, 1846, three of which are known to have already arrived on the Rio Grande. There can be little if any doubt, indeed that they all reached Matamoros before the 23d inst.

According to this statement, the aggregate of force, both regular and volunteer, under the orders of Gen. Taylor, as shown upon the muster rolls, is 13,910. Of these 1,122 are regular troops; 8,952 are volunteers of the levies of May and June last; making a total of 9,374 men, exclusive of the *new* volunteer regiments. But it is supposed that of these 9,374, not more than about 8,000 certainly should be counted as *effective*. It is probable, indeed, that of these troops in the field, the effective force may not exceed 7,500. To this number however, must be added the new regiments of volunteers called out in November, 1846, amounting to 4,536. Of these, not more than 4,000 can probably be reckoned as effective. The whole effective force, therefore, under the command of Gen. Taylor, is not far from 12,000.

The same statement exhibits also, so far as is known, the distribution of these troops (exclusive of the new regiments) along the line of the Rio Grande from the Brazos to Camargo, and thence along the line of operations to Monterey and Agua Nueva. From this part of the statement, it appears that there are at the posts on the Rio Grande, including Brazos island, Point Isabel, Fort Brown, Matamoros, Camargo, and Mier, a total of 1,434 troops. Of these, 543 are at Camargo; 598 are at Matamoros and F

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, April 9, 1847.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

To Correspondents.—We will give "Duplin Muses," and "Song of the Turpentine Makers" a place in next Friday's Journal.

☞From the South.—The Southern mail of this (Thursday) morning, does not bring us one tittle of news, either from the Rio Grande or from Vera Cruz. No New Orleans papers came through. We do not, however, expect any thing decisive from Vera Cruz for some days yet to come.

Official Despatches of Gen. Taylor.—The official despatches of Gen'l Taylor, giving an account of the battle of Buena Vista, will be found in another column. They are just like the old hero, terse, modest and pithy.—He writes just enough to give a clear account of the transaction, and not a word more. Indeed, we might almost say, that his despatches are written in the laconic style. We admire particularly his reply to Santa Anna's proposition to surrender. It's particularly short and sweet. Accompanying the despatches is a list of the killed and wounded, so far as Gen. Taylor had been able to ascertain them with accuracy. We don't think that we need publish it, as we have given our readers a condensed list in our last paper. We particularly admire the *manner* of the despatches.—They are written just in that style which would lead the reader to think that the events dilated upon were matters of every day occurrence. They are perfectly plain and straightforward.

Despatches from General Scott.—The Union of the 5th inst. contains two official despatches received at the War department from Gen. Scott, the first dated 12th March, and the second the 13th. These despatches contain nothing but what our readers are in possession of before this time, from other sources. Appended to them is the reply of Gen. Scott to the Consuls of France and Spain, who addressed him notes, claiming the protection of the persons and property of the subjects of those two countries residing in Vera Cruz. Gen'l Scott tells them, that so far as in his power, he will see that no damage is done to the persons or property of the citizens or subjects of those nations who may be on terms of friendship with the United States; and to that end, he sends to the various Consuls safeguards which are to be respected by the troops in the United States army. General Scott says, that owing to the want of his heavy ordnance and draft horses and mules, he has been much retarded in the advances upon the city.

Com. Conner's Letter.—We find in the Union of the 1st inst., a despatch from Com. Conner, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sacrificios, March 10th, giving a detail of the debarkation of the American troops in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. The letters which we published in last week's paper from the same point contained almost the same information, and therefore we forbear giving this letter in detail. Com. Conner states that the amount of troops landed on the 10th and 11th, were in all about 11,000—the very flower of the American army. This force has been slightly augmented ere this time.

IS ANY ONE TO BLAME?

We suppose that we ought not now to trouble our readers with any more notices, of the attempts made by the federal presses to cast blame upon the Administration for sending Gen. Taylor forward to Saltillo with so few troops, and those few volunteers. Even had the administration done this, the result would demonstrate the wisdom of the move. The successful repulsion of Santa Anna and all his forces has shown to the people of the Union that Gen. Taylor's command was amply sufficient to the day of evil. Nor would we now say anything more about the matter, were it not to hold up to the scorn of the people of North Carolina, the base recklessness of those prints which still persist in the charge that Mr. Polk sent Gen. Taylor to Saltillo with the small number of troops under his command, for the express purpose of ruining him. A charge as base and flagitious as was ever made against mortal man. To prove this, we need only quote the following extract from Secretary Marcy's letter to Gen. Taylor, under date the 25th November last; written, too, after Gen. Scott had been ordered to take command at Tampico:

"Considering the large number of troops on the Rio Grande and on the way there, it was presumed here that a part of them could be spared for the Tampico expedition, *but you were expressly informed that none would be withdrawn from that line, if, in your opinion, it 'would interfere with your operations;' and it was not then suggested that any should be taken from your advancing column.*"

From this extract, it will be seen, that Gen. Taylor was left to judge of the quantum of force which he would require in his operations on the valley of the Rio Grande. It will be also seen, that the department did not restrict him in the number—that none would be withdrawn from that line, if in his (Gen. Taylor's) opinion it would interfere with his operations. The truth is, that General Taylor, as well as General Scott, both thought that more troops would have been pushed forward from the U. States to the Rio Grande, and that any vacuum which Gen. Scott might make in General Taylor's division, would be filled long before the moment of action arrived. Such, too, would have been the case, had Congress promptly passed the Ten Regiment bill at the commencement of the Session, instead of the close. One thing is certain; Gen. Taylor tho't himself that he had ample means under his command to repel any demonstration upon the part of Santa Anna: else why did he give up to Gen. Scott so large a portion of his troops, when it was left discretionary with *him* whether they should be "withdrawn" or not? We trust, then, that the federal presses will cease to debase themselves and the American name by promulgating such foul slanders against their own Government. They ought to know, if not entirely demented by partizan zeal, that such transparent falsehoods would be exposed. But for this it seems they care not. They calculate that there are some who will never see the other side, and for the benefit of such, these slanderous charges are intended. Shame! shame! that American editors should be guilty of such meanness.

Trial and acquittal of Benjamin F. Atkins, Esq.—One of the most important criminal trials which has ever taken place in North Carolina occupied three days of the last term of Bladen Superior Court. The State vs. B. F. Atkins for the murder of Archibald McDiarmid. Both, the prisoner, Mr. Atkins, and the deceased, Mr. McDiarmid, were men of the highest standing and respectability—both had a large and influential connection in the county of Cumberland—of which they were citizens. On Wednesday, the 31st ult., the case was taken up before his Honor Judge Battle, and that and the following day were occupied in the hearing of testimony. A large number of witnesses were called to the stand, as well for the State as for the defence. The Hon. George E. Badger, Judge Toomer and Warren Winslow, Esq., appeared as counsel for Mr. Atkins, and the prosecution was conducted for the State by the Solicitor, Thomas S. Ashe, aided by the Hon. Rob't Strange, who was employed by the prosecutor, Mr. McDiarmid's brother. The community at large are sufficiently well acquainted with the circumstances connected with this most unfortunate affair, to render any remarks about the facts connected with it entirely unnecessary. Suffice it to say that, as we understand, Mr. Atkins' defence was placed upon the ground that he was justified in the eyes of the law, in killing Mr. McDiarmid. The State insisted that he was not; that the killing was a felonious homicide. After the fullest & fairest investigation of all the testimony which could in any wise bear upon the case; after the able arguments, both for the State and the prisoner, and the lucid and impartial charge of the distinguished presiding Judge, the jury retired, and ere the lapse of an hour returned to the Court House, and delivered their verdict of "not guilty." Thus let the matter rest. It has been a most unfortunate drama to both of the chief actors in it. One of them, we have the pleasure of being acquainted with for several years, and there is no man, for whose character in all points, we would not sooner vouch. We therefore cannot refrain from expressing our gratification that the severe ordeal through which he has passed, has terminated just as it has. We learn from those who were present during the trial, that there never was one conducted in the State of North Carolina with more marked ability. A glance at the names of the counsel who appeared in it, is sufficient evidence of this.

OPENING OF THE MEXICAN PORTS.

In the Union of the 1st inst., we find a correspondence between Mr. Polk and the Secretary of the Treasury, consisting of a letter from each. The President's letter is dated 23d March, and addressed to Mr. Walker. After stating as his reasons for the determination to which he has come; that inasmuch as Mexico has provoked us into a war which she obstinately persists in carrying on, causing the United States to expend vast sums of money in its pursuit, and inasmuch as she has refused to listen to our overtures of peace, he (the President) states that he has concluded to throw open all the ports of the Republic of Mexico which are now in possession, or which may come into the possession, of our land or naval forces, to the commercial enterprise of the citizens of the United States, and also of the citizens of the neutral powers of the world; and also to impose such duties upon all goods, wares and merchandize, imported into said ports, as may be deemed expedient, for the purpose of raising a revenue to aid in defraying the expenses of the war. Mr. Polk alledges that this procedure is consistent with the law of nations, and is highly expedient under the present circumstances. For, in the first place, it will bring money into our own treasury, to pay the expenses of the war; and in the second place it will make Mexico feel more sensitively than ever the burdens of war, and thereby tend to produce a return to the councils of peace. Mr. Polk also, in this letter, instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the Mexican Tariff and prepare such a scale of duties as will best meet the purposes of the government in the contingency.

In reply to this letter, the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 30th March, fully coincides with the views of Mr. Polk, and enters fully into the details of the tariff which he thinks it would be expedient to impose upon the imports of Mexico. We wish that our space would permit us to give these letters in extenso. It is the opinion of Mr. Walker that quite a handsome revenue may be raised from this source. The Mexican duties have hitherto been very high—almost prohibitory—and it is believed that after a reduction of 100 per cent. the amount of goods imported would be considerable, and consequently the revenue derived of no paltry amount.

For ourself we approve of this plan. We think it ought to have been adopted long ago. If Mexico will dance, let her pay the fiddler. We think that our army in the field ought to be entirely supported by her. If she don't like this operation, let her make peace. We are ready and willing.

Instructions of the Secretaries of War and Navy.—We find in the Union of the 3d and 4th instant, the letters of instruction severally directed by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, to the Officers of the Navy and Army, who now are, or who may be, in command of any Mexican ports.—These instructions enjoin upon those to whom they are directed, to cause rigidly to be enforced, the schedule of duties which the Secretary of the Treasury has made out and the President has approved, to be collected upon such goods as may be imported into any of the said ports. The schedule made out by Mr. Walker, was published in the Union of the 2d; and it in some measure conforms with our own Tariff bill of '46; of course it must differ in many important features, owing to the different objects for which it is intended. The moneys collected under this new regulation are not to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but are to be paid over to the disbursing agents of the Army and the Navy, to the end that they may be applied to defraying the expenses of the military operations now being carried on in Mexico. We do trust that this move will meet the anticipations of our own Government. We hope, in the first place, that it will be productive of a considerable revenue; and in the second place, that it will be felt by the Mexican people in the most onerous manner, and thereby incline them to the ways of reason and peace.

The very best joke of the season.—The Mexican accounts of the battle of Buena Vista claim that action as a Mexican victory!

FROM GEN. TAYLOR & THE RIO GRANDE.

The intelligence which we have received during the past week from our forces on the Rio Grande, is not, of course, of near so deep interest as that which we published in our last paper. How could it? Gen. Taylor has whipped Santa Anna and dispersed his legions, leaving little work now to be done. Such items of intelligence as we think will be interesting to our readers, we condense in the following article. In our last paper we gave N. Orleans dates up to the 26th March; from Saltillo, to the 1st; from the Brazos, up to the 19th, and from Monterey, to the 3d March:

The United States steamship Telegraph arrived at New Orleans on the 27th, from the Brazos, which place she left on the 24th.—From the best information attainable at the Brazos when the Telegraph sailed, it appeared that Santa Anna had returned with his dispirited troops to Mattehuala, where he was endeavoring to effect a re-organization of his army.

Four companies, each of the Massachusetts and North Carolina volunteers, had arrived at the Brazos, and were debarking on the 24th March. The Massachusetts regiment of volunteers were ordered to garrison Mattamoros, and all the tried regiments were ordered forward to Agua Nueva, to reinforce General Taylor. Supplies were being pushed forward to Camargo, by the River; and it was generally supposed, that so soon as General Taylor was reinforced, and furnished with the necessary supplies, he would push forward from his present position, (Agua Nueva,) towards San Luis Potosi. Of course this is but speculation.

A letter addressed to the Editor of the Picayune, dated Camargo, March 19th, says:—"I have just seen and conversed with a gentleman direct from Monterey—his information I think can be relied on. He states that Gen'l Taylor has returned, since his last battle, to Monterey with a portion of cavalry and four pieces of light artillery, and left Monterey with about 1500 troops to look up Gen. Urrea, who is on this side of the mountains and said to have 6000 troops—cavalry and infantry.—Gen. Taylor marched in the direction of Monte Morales, a town about 120 miles south of this, and report says, on Tuesday night Gen. Taylor was within 12 or 15 miles of the Mexicans. If Gen. T. overtakes them—peace be to their ashes. He whipped Santa Anna on the other side of the mountains and now he has come to clear out all this bottom land."

Since the arrival of the "Telegraph," there has been literally no news from General Taylor's Division of our army.

Everything is now quiet on the Rio Grande. The excitement and anxiety has died away, and no fears are now entertained for the safety of any point on our lines from Point Isabel to Agua Nueva. There is no doubt but that Urrea has returned beyond the mountains.

More of the battle of Buena Vista.—Every incident connected with this glorious achievement of our arms, is deeply interesting to the people of this country. The most daring feats of bravery were performed by our troops throughout these two trying days, when combatting treble their number. As an instance, says the New Orleans Picayune of the 26th March, of the desperation with which both armies fought, Mr. Crittenden, who acted as Gen'l Taylor's aid throughout the fight, when asked whether the Mexicans had taken three pieces of ordnance from us, as Santa Anna reported, replied in the affirmative, and said that the guns were not given up till every man at them was shot down and every horse killed near them; and, moreover, that in bearing them off the Mexicans suffered a loss of some six hundred men. They interfered madly between the retreating guns and our men seeking to regain them. These guns were a part of Capt. Washington's battery, under the command of Lieut. O'Brien. Lieut. O'B. was wounded before his guns were taken, and when reporting his loss to Gen. Taylor, was complimented for his bravery—it was no fault of his. Capt. Washington was in another part of the field and sustained himself with great coolness and intelligence, as did Capts. Bragg and Sherman, with their respective batteries—in all but fourteen guns.

☞The following is the 17th Section of the act of Congress, passed at the last Session, for the encouragement of volunteering. It will be seen from it, that the non-commissioned officers and privates have as good a chance as the commissioned officers, to distinguish themselves by gallant actions. We like the spirit in which the law was passed, and have no doubt but it will be a great stimulous to the young men of the Union to enter into the service of the country:—

"And be it further enacted, That when any non-commissioned officer shall distinguish himself, or may have distinguished himself, in the service, the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorized, on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment to which said non-commissioned officer belongs, to attach him by brevet of the lowest grade of rank, with the usual pay and emoluments of such grade, to any corps of the army: Provided, that there shall not be more than one so attached to any one company at the same time, and whenever any private soldier shall so distinguish himself, the President may in like manner grant him a certificate of merit, which shall entitle him to additional pay at the rate of two dollars per month."

Buncombe Volunteers.—Lieut. Col. Fagg arrived at this place on Sunday last, with 61 volunteers for the 10th Company North Carolina Volunteers. We learn that another detachment will be here in a few days, when, we suppose, the Company will be organized, and proceed to the Rio Grande. Col. Fagg and the Buncombe Volunteers are now at Smithville.

☞We notice that several of the Federal papers are hoisting to their mast heads the name of Gen. Taylor, as their next candidate for the Presidency. We think our Federal friends are premature. We do not, neither do they, know whether Gen. Taylor goes the whole Federal figure. We doubt it. Besides it looks rather paradoxical for a party to start a successful general for the Presidency, seeing that, at periods within the memory of man, they have evinced such a holy horror of "military chieftains." More anon.

Treasure Found.—The long continued search with the diving bell for the treasure of Captain Kidd, in the North River, has at last been successful. In the course of two days a cup, 14 bars of silver, and a box of jewels have been fished up, valued at $100,000. A pretty good haul.

INDIA COTTON.

It will be remembered by our readers the great parade which the British papers made some years ago about the vast supplies of Cotton which England would soon receive from her own colonies in the East Indies. It was confidently asserted that, in the course of a few years, Great Britain would be entirely independent of the United States for her supplies of the raw material. These predictions have all fallen to the ground. Instead of increasing, the supply from the East has decreased. In 1836 there were imported into England from India 219,000 bags of Cotton, and in 1845 only 155,000; whereas, in 1836, there were 764,707 bags imported from the United States, and in the year 1845, 1,550,000, shewing that the supply from India has rapidly decreased, whilst that from the United States has been more than doubled in the last ten years.

So it Goes.—We believe there are already four newspapers published in the English language, and by Americans, within the Mexican territory. All established since the battle of Palo Alto, in last May. There is one published at each of the following places: Matamoras, Tampico, Monterey on the Rio Grande, and Monterey in California.

A Corporal made Lieutenant.—Corporal O'Sullivan has been commissioned as Lieutenant in the 3d Infantry, for his bravery and good conduct on the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. We are glad of this, as it demonstrates that, in our army, a man may rise from the ranks to any station his talents and achievements will entitle him to.

Specie.—Specie is pouring into this country from Europe, we had almost said, in torrents, (we wish, by the way, that some of it would find its way to this part of the country.) Within the last month, upwards of a million of dollars had arrived in the city of New York alone. It is natural that it should be so. The large exports which we are constantly making of the produce of our generous soil, must, a considerable portion of them at least, come back to us in the shape of specie.

The Latest Trick.—We see in the New York correspondence of the Union, a notice of the latest trick yet. It seems that the Yankees are selling Salt for St. Croix Sugar. This is the way the thing is done. They take a quantity of Salt and pour over it some Molasses, enough to give it the color of Sugar, and then mix it up thoroughly, after which process the compound looks so much like brown Sugar that the deception cannot be detected without tasting. So the world goes.

Appointment.—Col. James Ross Snowden, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Treasurer of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, instead of Isaac Roach, removed.

☞The tenants on the Van Rensellaer estate (the anti-renters) are purchasing from the proprietor fee simple titles to the farms, at the rate of $2 an acre, thus settling in a quiet way the whole anti-rent difficulty

Nose Blowing.—In Germany, says a late writer, they have a singular custom in their churches. At stated intervals during divine service, the officiating clergyman steps back from his pulpit stand and blows his nose, which is a signal for the whole congregation, who perform the same apperation at this and no other time during the service.

☞Col. Maxcy Gregg, of Columbia, S. C., has received and accepted the appointment of Major of the 12th Regiment of Infantry—this is the Regiment to which the two Companies now raising in this State will belong, and of which Gen. Wilson is Colonel.

The Cheraw Farmer's Gazette.—The last number of this paper which has reached our office, contains a card of the editor, offering the Gazette office for sale. We believe the Gazette is doing a good business, and would be a good investment for an active man of small capital.

Advance on the Rio Grande.—We commend to the calm perusal of our whig friends, the article taken from the Baltimore Republican, on this subject. It will be seen by a perusal of it, that Gen. Taylor himself suggested and urged that move which the whigs have censured so much, and which they charge as the cause of the war. Yes, Gen. Taylor, whom they now talk of as their next candidate for the Presidency, was the very man who advised the advance from Corpus Christi, and that several months before the administration determined upon this step.

Sloop of War Saratoga.—The sloop of war Saratoga, Commander Farragut, sailed from Norfolk for the Gulf of Mexico on Friday afternoon last.

☞It is stated in the Paris correspondence of the Courrier des Etats Unis, that the Prince De Joinville intends paying New York a visit some time next summer, accompanied by several line-of-the-battle ships and war steamers.

New Hampshire.—The Democrats of this gallant State have covered themselves with oceans of glory. The Democratic majority on the popular vote is 2,300, and 10 in the House and 10 in the Senate—20 on joint ballot.—Good!

Appointments.—We are surprised to find from the Union of the 31st ult., that there are several appointments made, and commissions issued, to individuals as officers of different grades in the ten new regiments, whose whereabouts cannot be ascertained by the Department. This appears singular, as we supposed that there was no one who received an office but would be anxious and willing to accept it.

Another version of the "Striped Pig."—In Lawrence, Mass., lives an ingenious grocer, who has contrived the following means of evading the penal laws against retailing rum by the small measure, as our North Carolina statute has it. Behind a partition stands the owner of the little grocery, concealed from the view of any one in the outer shop. As soon as the sucker comes in, a little drawer is shoved out of the counter close by the partition, with two compartments, in one of which is the glass of liquor and in the other the customer deposits the change. Of course the Temperance men can't indict the seller, as there is no one seen.

North Carolina Volunteers.—The schrs. Harrison Price and Florida, containing the four remaining companies of North Carolina volunteers, arrived at the Brazos on the 24th ultimo. We have not yet learned where our volunteers are to be sent.

PEACE—WHEN WILL IT COME?

When may we reasonably look for peace? is a question now asked by every one. It is really hard to say. Were we at war with almost any other civilized nation on the face of the earth, we might reasonably expect that the result of the present campaign would be a peace with the republic of Mexico, alike advantageous and honorable to this country.—For we confidently believe that, before the 1st day of May, the forces of the United States will either be in possession or investing the Capital—the city of Mexico itself. Were such the case with regard to any other of the civilized nations of the world, we could have peace on our own terms. But with regard to Mexico, we really do not know what to say. She is a perfect anomaly. She does not know when to cry enough. For surely, long ere this, she ought to be sensible that the contest is an unequal one, and that the longer it is continued, the worse it will be for her. If then, we may, under existing circumstances, hazard a speculation on the period of the present war, we would predict that a treaty of peace will be made before the 1st of June next. We may be mistaken, but we think that the war will not last beyond this period.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

It is seldom that we trouble our readers with anything either in the moralizing or lecturing line of business. We propose, in the present paragraph, to deliver, *ex cathedra*, a short lecture to a certain class of people whose propensity for supervising the concerns of every body in the community as well as their own, can neither be restrained by common decency nor the *hot water* into which it occasionally brings them. We do most cordially despise, either man or woman, whose tongue is constantly engaged in the discussion of his or her neighbors' affairs. We hardly pass a day of our life without hearing directly or indirectly, the tongue of the intermedler going like the clapper of a Railroad bell. One wants to know how such a man can afford to build such a fine house, slyly observes that if his debts were all paid, he might then think of such things. Another wonders how on earth neighbor so and so's wife can afford to dress in such extravagant style, seeing her husband is a poor man, and can't afford it. Now we would like to ask this sort of persons, what business of theirs it is, what their neighbors do, so that they do not interfere with them.—We had rather meet with a plague any day in the week, than with either a male or a female gossip. Plague on the whole race say we.—We like, above all things, to see the man who *can* mind his own business and let other people's affairs alone. As Sterne says, we would travel leagues barefoot any day, to grasp the hand of such a man. In the eyes of people of sense, too, the gossip cuts such a sorry figure, that we wonder that the practice is not entirely obsolete long ago. We wish we had the making of laws for one term of the legislature; we would fix those miserable creatures who are putting their fingers in every body's pie.

☞The following card appears in the "Warrenton Reporter" of Saturday last. We like the spirit of it, and believe that its tone will be responded to by the people of North Carolina generally, without distinction of party:—

"*A Card.*—The President of the United States, his Excellency, James K. Polk, was born in North Carolina, in the county of Mecklenburg, and was educated at the University of the State. It is announced in the newspapers that he has promised to visit that seat of learning at the next commencement, which will be the first Thursday of June next, and to attend the meeting of the society of the Alumni at that place, of which he is a member, the day before. This visit of the President to his native State, and to the University, *his Alma Mater*, is hailed by his fellow-citizens of North Carolina, without distinction of party, as an event which will call forth their best feelings, and to the Chief Magistrate of the Union every respect is due. Therefore, the citizens of Granville, Warren, and Franklin, through which counties the Rail Road passes upon which he is to travel, without distinction of party, are requested to meet in Henderson, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, to appoint a committee of arrangements to receive the President and his suit at Gaston, near the border of the State, to offer him its hospitalities, and to conduct him on his way to the University. A full meeting is desired to appoint the committee, and to deliberate upon its various duties. By Many Citizens.

"April 3, 1847."

Mr. Soule.—We see from the N. Orleans papers, that the citizens of that place are about to give to their distinguished Senator, Mr. Soule, the compliment of a public dinner, as a mark of their confidence and respect.

☞The Union says that it learns that Chas. J. Ingersoll is earnestly engaged in preparing for the press the second volume of his historical sketch of the war of 1812, and also in revising the first volume.

The Great Mail.—We are gratified to learn that the contract for carrying the great Southern Mail has been continued with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, for the next four years. We also hear the compensation has been slightly increased from the last contract. We have not heard of any change in the schedule.

Baptists in the United States.—According to the Baptist Almanac for 1847, there are in the United States, 7,883 regular Baptist Churches, with 4,651 ordained ministers, 1,065 licensed preachers, and 655,536 communicants. Including all the various sects of Baptists, there are 13,628 churches, 8,287 ordained ministers, and 1,000,718 communicants.

☞In the Tampico correspondence of the N. Orleans Delta, we find the following paragraph:—

"Allow me the privilege of correcting a report that the Mexican spy Ryley, now lying in the jail at Tampico, is an Irishman. This is not the fact, he is a Londoner, his name is Ryder, not Ryley. I speak of this confidently, as having some little knowledge of Irish character which would enable me to detect imposition, and the poor wretch's own account of himself, added to my observation, has brought me to this conclusion. *He is not an Irishman!* Poor Paddy has enough to do to bear his own faults without saddling him with the vices of other nations."

The Pope a Colonel.—We see it stated in our exchange papers, that Pope Pius has been elected Colonel of the Civic Guard of the City of Rome.

Loss at Buena Vista.—The official report of Gen. Taylor, gives the total loss, killed, wounded and missing, as seven hundred and forty, exclusive of the loss of the Kentucky Cavalry. It is stated that they had 29 men killed and 32 wounded, which makes the total loss eight hundred and one.—*Ex. paper.*

Mexican [illegible]. The principal reason why so many of our officers were killed in the battle of Buena Vista, was, that the Mexican troops, with a barbarity unknown in civilized warfare, so soon as an American officer was found wounded on the field, put him to death with their lances. The cowardly barbarous wretches, who would have fled like scared sheep before the same officers, actually assassinated these gallant fellows when they found them helpless from their wounds.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN SAMPSON.

At a Democratic meeting held in the Court House in the town of Clinton, on the 3d of April, 1847, on motion of Dr. E. F. Shaw, Isaiah Thompson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. A. Faison and O. M. Chesnutt were requested to act as Secretaries. Mr. Thompson having been conducted to the Chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and on motion proceeded to appoint the following gentlemen a committee for the purpose of drafting a preamble and resolutions, viz: Dr. Thomas Bunting, Arthur Brown, Richard C. Holmes, A. B. Chesnutt, and Dr. E. F. Shaw.

Josiah Johnson being called upon, addressthe meeting in an appropriate and sensible speech. The committee then having returned, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The time is approaching when it will be necessary to select a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional district in the next Congress of the United States; and whereas, we, a portion of the Democracy of Sampson, approve of primary meetings of the people to express their wishes and declare their preference; and whereas, the course heretofore pursued by our late representative, the Hon. James J. McKay, in the Congress of the United States, his sound political principles, distinguished abilities, and experience in legislation, entitle him to our confidence; therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially respond to his nomination by our sister counties of Onslow, New Hanover and Duplin, and recommend his re-election to serve this district in the next Congress; that we hereby earnestly request him to accept the nomination, and pledge ourselves to give him our undivided support.

Resolved, That the democrats of this county will be gratified to see the Hon. James J. McKay whenever it may suit his convenience to visit them; but whether he visits them or not, they will endeavor to give him a strong support.

On motion of Patrick Murphy, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Secretaries forward a copy of the above resolutions to the Hon. Jas. J. McKay.

On motion of Rhichard C. Holmes, Esq.,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville North Carolinian.

ISAIAH THOMPSON, *Ch'n.*

O. M. Chesnutt, Wm. A. Faison, } *Sec'ts.*

From the N. O. Picayune.

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

AN INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

At a very critical point of the battle on the 23d, when it became necessary to sustain one of our columns, which was staggering under a charge made by the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, Gen. Taylor despatched Mr. Crittenden to order Col. McKee, of the 2d Kentucky Regiment, to bring his men into immediate action. Mr. Crittenden found the regiment, men and officers, eager for the fray, delivered the order and rode back to the General, by whose side it was his duty to keep. The Kentuckians moved forward in gallant style, led by McKee and Clay, both of whom, alas! fell in a subsequent part of the day. It so happened that before reaching a position from which they could deliver an effective fire, the regiment had to cross a valley which was broken up by ravines and masses of stone.—Whilst crossing this valley the heads only of the men could be seen from the point which Gen. Taylor and Mr. Crittenden occupied—and these were bobbing up and down and crosswise in such confusion as to impress both with the idea that the regiment had fallen into disorder. The Mexicans were annoying them at the same moment by fire, which helped to confirm the opinion of the General that the Kentuckians were thrown into dismay.

It was one of those decisive crises which occur in every contested field, when the issue of the day depended, for the time being, upon the gallantry of particular corps.

Gen. Taylor, who, as before said, could only see the heads of the troops, and misled by their motions in getting across gullies and going around rocks and other obstructions into the belief that they were about to falter, turned to Mr. Crittenden, who is a Kentuckian, and with a countenance indicating deep mortification, for the General is a Kentuckian too, and an eye fierce with emotion, exclaimed, "By G—d, Mr. Crittenden, this will not do—this is not the way for Kentuckians to behave themselves when called upon to make good a battle—it will not answer, sir;" and with this he clenched his teeth and knit his brow and set his teeth hard together. Mr. Crittenden, who was mistaken by the same indications that deceived the General, could scarcely make a reply from very chagrin and shame. In a few moments, however, the Kentuckians had crossed the uneven places and were seen ascending the slope of the valley, shoulder to shoulder, and with the fierce and regular step of veterans of a hundred fields. On they moved until they reached the crest of the hill where they met the enemy before the flush of a temporary advantage had subsided. Here they delivered their fire by companies with such regularity and deadly aim that the decimated phalanx of Mexico gave way and retreated precipitously. As the Kentuckians emerged from the valley the countenance of the old General who was regarding them with the intensest interest, gradually relaxed the bitterness of its expression. A glow of pride soon planted the deep mortification which fixed its morcels, and enthusiasm qualified the fierce glances of his eyes. Forward they moved under his rivited gaze, whose feelings became more and more wrought up as they approached the scene of carnage. When they opened their fire the old general could no longer restrain his admiration, but broke forth with a loud huzza. "Hurrah for old Kentuck," he exclaimed, talking as it were to himself and rising up in his saddle:—"That's the way to do it; give them hell, d—n them," and the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks as he said it.

Having got rid of this ebulition of State pride he went about looking after other parts of the field.

Some of our readers may regard this incident, which we derive from one of the parties concerned, as savoring more of profanity than generalship; but it must be borne in mind that under the excitement of such terrible scenes of havoc and bloodshed, those engaged in them use the name of the God of Battles with some degree of familiarity.

The Kentuckians that day did their duty as others did. They paid toll in travelling the high roads to glory.

In a single hour the heart beats 4,600 times, discharges 7,200 ounces of blood, which passes through the body 25 times. In 24 hours the blood in the body circulates through the heart 600 times.

An Irishman seeing his friend lying dead drunk in the gutter, exclaimed, "Ah, poor Jammie, an' surely I wish I could take half your disease on meself."

A'vile wit says, that man being the only animal that laughs, does so because he has no tail to shake when he is pleased.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES OF GEN. TAYLOR TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista,
Mexico, February 24, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that having become assured on the 20th inst., that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, 30 miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock, a. m., a flag was sent bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herwith inclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made and effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintaine, d with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attacked of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the nigh the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force enganged at all points in this action fell somewhat sort of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of Gen. Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicious gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig. Gen. Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.
The Adjutant General of the army, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

[*Summons of Santa Anna to Gen. Taylor.*]

You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.

God and Liberty. Camp at Encantada, February 22d, 1847.

ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Gen. Z. Taylor, commanding the forces of the U. S.

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.

Sir: In reply to yonr note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. army, commanding
Senor Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Commander-in-chief, La Encantada.

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Saltillo, Feb. 25, 1847.

Sir: I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is yet at Agua Nueva.—Our troops hold the position which they have so well defended, and are prepared to recive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangment has been made with Gen. Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded and 26 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported—I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,
Major Gen. U. S. A. comd'g.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition; the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I despatch a command this day as far as Eucarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the Medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500, and may reach 2,000 men, killed and wounded; besides 2,000 or 3,000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat, and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose, corps of cavalry, not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded near the village of Marin in destroying a train of supplies, and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Colonel Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Cerralvo to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several rencontres, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Captain Graham, A. Q. M., volunteers service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption, but I still propose in a few days to change my headquarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The disposition made to harrass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtaine by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army Commanding.
The Adjutant General of the army, Washton, D. C.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

Our very latest dates from Vera Cruz are up to 19th or 20th of March. At this time Gen. Scott had not commenced the bombardment of the city. It will be seen that Com. Perry had arrived off Vera Cruz, in the steamship Mississippi. He will take command of the fleet in the Gulf, destined for the attack upon the castle. Below we give the very latest intelligence which has reached our office up to the present writing:—

From the N. O. Picayune, March 31.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The ship Oswego, Capt. Johnson, arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday morning, having sailed on the 19th inst. Midshipman Selden came passenger on the Oswego.

The ship Yazoo, with Capt. Kerr's squadron on board, has been lost on Anton Lizardo. More than one hundred horses were lost.

Col. Duncan lost several of his horses in the gale. The loss of horses is severely felt.

Capt. Kearney, of the U. S. Dragoons, had not landed, and we do not know how many of his horses may have been lost.

One dragoon was drowned from the Yazoo, and three men from the store-ship Relief were drowned in endeavoring to rescue the dragoons.

The ship Diadem, which sailed from this port with two hundred and thirty horses on board, lost all but twenty-seven before her arrival at Vera Cruz.

The ship Louisville, with over one hundred horses on board, landed barely fifty at Vera Cruz, and other vessels with horses on board, have been more or less unfortunate.

Gen. Scott has landed ten mortars from the ship Tamaroo, but had not opened his fire at last accounts.

Com. Conner fired a salute on the 17th in honor of Gen. Taylor's victories.

The ship Charles, with forty mortars on board, had not arrived on the 19th inst., but was very anxiously expected by Gen. Scott.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

CAMP NEAR VERA CRUZ,
March 15—10 o'clock, A. M.

Gen. Scott, with his staff, has just started out on a visit to the entire line of investment. He will return to his headquarters this evening. There is some talk that the heavy guns of the squadron will be brought ashore and used in battering the town and castle

A Mexican bearer of despatches was caught last night while endeavoring to pass our lines. He was shot at and wounded by one of Capt. Magruder's men, yet made his escape with the loss of his bag of papers. Among his documents was an address to the Governor of Jalapa, praying for reinforcements and provisions, and setting forth that Vera Cruz had been deserted by the supreme government. A lot of proclamations were also found.

The wind continues out of the north, but not with half the violence. I doubt, however, whether anything can be landed from the vessels to-day. Yours, &c., G. W. K.

P. S.—11 o'clock.—They are at this moment rattling away with the heaviest kind of shells from the castle, and two of them have just struck within a few yards of one of the tents of the quartermaster, where I am writing this. It would be amusing—in fact laughable—to see the scattering they make, were there not some little danger mingled with the performances. We are almost out of their reach, however, few of the shells coming this far before they burst or fall short. G. W. K.

CAMP BEFORE VERA CRUZ,
March 17, 1847, morning.

The unusual and most unreasonable weather of the last two days, a fierce norther blowing the while, has prevented all communication with the vessels under Sacrificios.

Since my last letter, which enclosed a proclamation to the "honest" men in our army to desert, the "greasers" inside the city walls and in the castle have been amusing themselves by making targets of our men, and blazing and banging away, with round shot and shell, at any thing and almost every thing that appears in sight. This morning, at daylight, there was a general rattling of small arms at the outposts, the Mexicans having thrown out pickets outside the walls. I cannot understand that any one was injured.

From appearances now the surf boats will be busily engaged to-day in getting ashore mortars, ammunition, and such stores as are needed. The officers of the navy continue to work, and with zeal, in furthering the advance of the army. Yours, &c., G. W. K.

CAMP BEFORE VERA CRUZ,
March 18, 1847.

But ten mortars have been landed so far, out of the great number ordered, and so far as I can learn no others have arrived.

Col. Harney has arrived with his dragoons, but has lost more than half his horses—here is another great drawback to the immediate attack upon the place.

Several vessels are leaving this morning to land supplies on the other side of the town, at the camp of Gen. Twiggs. This will save a great deal of heavy hauling through the sand hills.

There was more skirmishing this morning with the pickets of the enemy, but it amounted to but little. The Mexicans only venture out in small parties to reconnoitre our advanced works. All this time (9 o'clock, a. m.,) they are throwing shells upon the line of investment. Our men have become used to this amusement.

Com. Conner fired a salute yesterday in honor of Gen. Taylor's victory. I wonder what the Mexicans in the castle and town thought of it. G. W. K.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

FIELD OPPOSITE VERA CRUZ,
March 18, 1847.

Gentlemen—The weather since yesterday morning has been favorable, and our people have been hard at work, landing entrenching utensils, mortars, shells, forage, horses, mules and men. Col. Harney landed yesterday. The ship Yazoo, which brought Capt. Ker's squadron of 122 horses, struck on a reef near Anton Lizardo, and has been completely wrecked. Capt. Ker had, by hard work, preserved all his horses but two or three, up to the moment the ship ran upon the reef, but the water filled the hold and drowned all the noble animals but eight or ten. He succeeded in saving his men, with their saddles and arms. Capt. K. feels deeply distressed about it, but it could not have been helped. Capt. Thornton lost forty horses from his squadron on the long and boisterous trip from the Brazos. Capt. Kearney has not yet landed, and I have not heard what kind of luck he had with his horses. Col. Duncan is here. He lost a number of horses during the gale. I speak of these losses particularly, as they are deeply felt here just now. Col. Harney will be able to mount about 300 men—enough to drive off all the Mexican cavalry that are now prowling about our rear, ready to attack us there when the attack is made upon the city. I should not be surprised to learn that the gallant Colonel has a beautiful fight, for it is said that there are 1000 collected a few miles back of us.

The people in the city had a stampede last night, which occasioned the discharge of many escopets. I saw ten mortars on shore last night, and hoped to hear some of them play upon the town this morning; but I suppose we shall wait until twenty or thirty of them are planted around the city, and then open with an average of about one shell a minute! They fire at our men all day long, with shells and round shot, and luckily they have done us no harm yet.

Night before last a shell went "ripping and tearing" through two tents in Col. Haskell's regiment of Tennesseeans, shaving very close to the cheek of one of the men, and cutting down a tent pole.

The Phœnix company are at work again. Day before yesterday they were stationed at the cemetery, about 800 yards from the city walls. Eleven shells fell within fifty yards of them, some very close, but did them no harm.

P. S.—The steamer New Orleans arrived from Tampico last evening, with some 200 horses, which will in some degree make up for the loss of dragoons and battery horses. Gen. Jesup is on board the New Orleans.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

Arrival of the Mississippi with Com. Perry—Probable Opening of our Fire on Vera Cruz—Continued Confusion in the City of Mexico.

The ship Oregon, Capt. Gliddon, and the barque Montezuma, Capt. Thompson, arrived last evening from Anton Lizardo, both having sailed the morning of the 20th inst.

Capt. Gliddon informs us that he saw the steamship Mississippi, having Com. Perry on board, on the 20th inst., about six miles off from Vera Cruz, bound in.

Capt. G. was on shore on the 19th instant, and in the American camp. It seemed to be understood in the camp that Gen. Scott would open the attack on Vera Cruz at noon on the 20th. He also reports that three or four hours after he sailed, he heard very heavy firing, which he thinks was from the American works. The closing sentence in Mr. Kendall's lerter subjoined, renders this not improbable.

Capt. G. mentions that Gen. Worth is stationed with his command within 700 yards of the city. He also informs us that the general impression was that the city was very willing, nay, anxious, to surrender, but that the inhabitants had received intimation from the castle that if they did surrender, the castle would immediately fire upon the town and destroy it. Captain G. says it was reported that there were 1800 troops in the city and 1200 in the castle. We are confident that this is an under estimate.

Among the incidents mentioned by Captain G. is one that a bomb from the castle fell into the quarters of one of Gen. Scott's aids, but exploded without doing any harm.

The following brief letter from Mr. Kendall, furnishes the latest intelligence we have from the city of Mexico:

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

CAMP BEFORE VERA CRUZ,
March 19, 1847—5 o'clock, p. m.

Our news from the city of Mexico, received in a roundabout way, would prove that a most sanguinary revolution—or rather a series of revolutions—is raging in the city, the different parties being all by the ears, and fighting eaeh other with unwonted ferocity. It is said that even the British Minister, Mr. Bankhead, at last dates, hardly dared venture into the streets, for fear of being shot by some one of the different contending factions. Gomez Farias has his party, the priests have their party, those in favor of peace have a party, and then there are the war men, the Santa Anna men, the Almonte men, and what not. All was "confusion worse confounded," and I can make neither head nor tail of the different rumors.

The Mexicans have been firing since noon to-day, and from the most of their batteries, and the roar of round shot and shell has been constantly dinning in the ears of our men.—Strange that they do not effect more. They must think they are destroying the "Yankees," as they now all term us, by dozens, else they would not keep up such an incessant firing.

The weather continues fine for landing, and munitions and supplies are rapidly accumulating at the depots. The officers of the navy continue to use their best efforts.

By next day after to-morrow, I am in hopes of being able to send you off an account of some of General Scott's doings.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

From the N. O. Delta, 27th ult.

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

We had the pleasure of an interview on Friday with Major Coffee, of the Army, who bro't over Gen. Taylor's despatches. This gallant officer—a son of the distinguished General who fought so bravely on the Plains of Chalmette, and in various other battles, by the side of the illustrious Jackson—acted as the Aid of Gen. Taylor in the bloody fight at Buena Vista. We are greatly indebted to him for many particulars of this hard-fought battle.

Gen. Taylor had fallen in love, at first sight, with the position at which he finally made his stand—at Buena Vista. His movement towards Agua Nueva was merely a *ruse* to decoy the enemy into the field which he had selected for his battle-ground. As soon as McCulloch's men, who were invaluable as scouts, informed him of Santa Anna's approach to Agua Nueva, Gen. Taylor quietly broke up his camp, and fell back to his first-love—Buena Vista. This position was admirably chosen. It was at the foot of a mountain, or rather of two mountains, between which ran the road through a narrow valley. On his right there was a deep ravine, which protected that flank more effectually than half a dozen regiments could have done. The left of Gen. Taylor's line rested on the base of a mountain. The road in the centre was entrenched and defended by a strong battery. In front the ground was uneven—broken into hills and deep ravines—well adapted to the mode of fighting suited to our volunteers, and by its peculiarities supplying the disadvantage of a great inferiority of numbers.

On the 22d the enemy were descried, approaching over the distant hills. At their appearance the volunteers raised a great shout, and gave three tremendous cheers. Their engineers and officers were seen flying over the field, and dragging their cannon about to get them into position; but the nature of the ground did not favor the undertaking, and it was late in the day before the big guns began to open.

The enemy had with them thirty-two cannon, mostly of large calibre. Their fire, though kept up very briskly, and apparently well manned, did so little execution in our ranks that it was not considered necessary to return their fire. Our cannon were, therefore, silent the whole of the 22d. Eight or ten killed and wounded were the extent of the casualties sustained by our army on the 21st.—During the day an officer approached our lines with a flag of truce, and requested to be shown to Gen. Taylor. The brave old man was sitting quietly on his old white charger, with his leg over the pommel of the saddle, watching the movements of the enemy, when the Mexican officer was presented. In a very courteous and graceful manner the officer stated that "he had been sent by his Excellency Gen. Santa Anna to his Excellency Gen. Taylor, to inquire, in the most respectful manner, what he [Gen. Taylor] was waiting for." From the silence of Gen. Taylor's batteries, and the quiet manner in which he received Santa Anna's terrific cannonading, the Mexican supposed he was asking a very pertinent question, to which, however, o'd Rough and Ready gave the very pertinent reply that "he was only waiting for Gen. Santa Anna to surrender." The Mexican returned hastily to his lines. This message proved to be a *ruse* to ascertain where Gen. Taylor's position was, for after the return of the Mexican officer to his own ranks the whole Mexican battery seemed to open upon Gen. Taylor's position, and the balls flew over and about him like hail. Utterly indifferent to the perils of his situation, there sat the old chief, on his conspicuous white horse, peering through his spy glass at the long lines of Mexican troops that could be seen at a great distance on the march. The persuasion of his aids could not induce him to abandon his favorable point for observation, nor to give up his old white horse. To the suggestion of his staff that old whitey was rather too conspicuous a charger for the commander, he replied "that the old fellow had missed the fun at Monterey, on account of a sore foot, and he was determined he should have his share this time."

At sunrise on the 23d February, the battle began in earnest. The Mexicans were drawn out in immense numbers. The dark columns of infantry extended as far as the eye could reach, and the cavalry seemed to cover the whole view with their interminable lines. At intervals between the infantry and cavalry, their big guns, strongly protected by a large artillery force, kept up an incessant cannonade against our lines. Their forces were soon in motion. Our artillery was thrown forward to meet them, protected by the volunteers. Gen. Wool led the main body in person, and was seen every where, rallying and encouraging the volunteers. The two armies were soon engaged in hot conflict. The broken nature of the ground divided the forces, so that instead of one general engagement, the regiments were compelled in a great measure to fight on their own hook. Our officers were always in the advance, leading their troops—hence the great mortality among them. In this general *melee*, one of our small regiments of 400 men, would be attacked by a whole Mexican brigade of several thousand. Thus the Kentucky infantry was attacked at the foot of a hill, in a deep ravine, by an immense force of the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on the ground. Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men, but owing to the steepness of the hill, the men finding it very difficult to carry him, and the enemy in great numbers pressing upon them, the gallant Lieut. Colonel begged them to leave him and take care of themselves. Forced to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword the enemy who were stabbing him with their bayonets. The veteran Capt. Wm. S. Willis, of the same regiment, at the head of his company, with three stalwart sons who fought at his side, was badly wounded, but still continued to fight, until he was overcome with the loss of blood.

In the meantime, the Indiana brigade, who were drawn out and ordered to charge the enemy, were seized with a panic, and displaying some hesitation, Assistant Adj't Gen. Lincoln rushed to their front, and whilst upbraiding them for their cowardice, was shot, several balls passing through his body. In justice to this brigade it should be stated, that they subsequently rallied, and fully redeemed their reputation by the most gallant and effective fighting.

Col. Hardin led the Illinoisians in very handsome style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions. Their intrepid Colonel fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Cols. McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy—not, however, before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying on the ground.

Col. Yell led, the foremost man, a charge of his mounted volunteers, against a large body of lancers, and was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth and tore off one side of his face.

The Mississippians, the heroes of Monterey, after doing hard duty as skirmishers, were ordered into line to receive a charge of cavalry, which they did with their rifles, delivering at the same time a most destructive fire among the crowded columns of cavalry. The enemy were completely repulsed. The distinguished commander of this gallant regiment, Col. Jefferson Davis, was badly wounded, an escopette ball having entered his foot and passed out of his leg. He was, however, doing well when last heard from. The chivalrous Lieut. Col. McClung was prevented from doing his share of the brave deeds of this brilliant fight, by the grievous wound received at the battle of Monterey, which still confines him to his bed, and from which it is much feared by his best friends he will never recover.

Col. Humphrey Marshall's splendid regiment of Kentucky Cavalry were impatient for an opportunity of showing their mettle, and avenging the capture of their brethren, then in the hands of the enemy. They were soon favored with the desired opportunity, by the approach of a force of more than 2,000 Lancers and Hussars, who gallantly charged them. The Kentuckians stood their ground with immovable steadiness, and receiving the enemy with a fire from their carbines, charged in the most gallant style through the column on the right, and wheeling, fell on their left, dispersing and killing a great many of them. A like charge was made by Col. May, at the head of a squadron of Dragoons, and one of Arkansas Cavalry, against a large body of the enemy's Cavalry, with like results.

During the engagement on the right, Santa Anna, seeing that Gen. Taylor's force was not well protected on the left flank, sent a large force of cavalry around that point, and outflanking Taylor, succeeded in throwing 2,000 men into his rear. But Gen. Taylor immediately sent Capt. Bragg, with his artillery, against this force, who succeeded in cutting them off from the main body. Lieut. Crittenden was despatched, with a flag of truce, to demand the immediate surrender of this force.—The Mexican officer, pretending not to understand the character of his mission, insisted that he should be blindfolded, according to the rules of war, and thus had the Lieutenant carried into the camp of Santa Anna himself. This was a ruse to get time to extricate the Mexican cavalry from their dangerous position, and pending this truce they were all drawn off by a different road from that by which they had gained this position.

Lieut. Crittenden was conducted blind-folded to the tent of the Mexican General-in-Chief, which he found a long distence from the scene of action, and which he thought the safest place he had been in during the whole day. As he approached Santa Anna's tent he was greeted with a most tremendous flourish of trumpets, which might have been heard a mile off, but produced no very great terror in the mind of the Kentuckian. His blind was taken off, and he found himself in the presence of the famous Mexican chief, surrounded by a brilliant Staff of bedizzened, gilded, and moustached officers. Santa Anna apologized to the Lieutenant for the act of his officers, in having him blindfolded, saying, that so far from having any desire to conceal his situation, he was desirous of exhibiting to Gen. Taylor the utter folly of resisting so powerful an army as he had under his command. To which the Lieut. replied, that his simple message was to demand his [Santa Anna's] immediate surrender to Gen. Taylor.—When this extraordinary demand was translated to the Mexican, he raised his hands and eyebrows in utter astonishment at the temerity and presumption of such a message, and replied, that he would expect Gen. Taylor to surrender in an hour, or he would destroy all his forces. Lieut. Crittendon's reply, which we have already given—"*Gen. Taylor never Surrenders!*"—terminated the interview, and the battle recommenced, and was continued until night.

Santa Anna took three small pieces of our artillery, which, under Lieut. O'Brien, had been posted too far in advance to be covered by our infantry. All the gunners were shot down, and when the guns were captured there was not a soldier left to man them. One of these pieces was an old Texan 6-pounder, which, during the Texan Revolution, had done good execution among the Mexican ranks. As to the flags he boasts of having taken, they are very probably mere company markers, which were dropped on the field and picked up by the valiant Mexicans. His Excellency of the War Department, to whom Santa Anna has sent these trophies, will no doubt be sorely disappointed in the size, texture, and beauty of of these standards. Mexican pride is easily satisfied when such feeble mementoes of their prowess and valor as these console them for so inglorious a defeat.

All the officers on our side, in this hard-fought battle, distinguished themselves. The details of the battle were confided to Gen. Wool, who nobly justified the confidence of his commander and brother-veteran, by the most active, zealous, efficent and gallant conduct. Throughout the whole action he was constantly engaged in the disposition of our forces, and rallying them to the onset. It was a miracle that he escaped the thick-flying balls which thinned the ranks he was marshalling. There was but one complaint made against him, and that was, that he exposed himself too much. Brig. General Lane, also showed himself to be a brave and cabable officer. Although wounded early in the action, he kept his horse until it closed, and never for a moment left his post.

The old General-in-Chief remained at his original and much exposed position, superintending the battle and narrowly watching its events. An escopette ball passed through his overcoat—that same old brown, so familiar to all the officers and men who have ever been under his command, and which has seen several campaigns in Florida, in Texas, and in Mexico.

On the night of the 23d, both armies drew off from the field of battle. Our men were engaged all nigh in bringing in the wounded and taking care of them—the Mexicans as well as their own men. There were, however, but few of our men found on the field wounded. They were, to use Santa Anna's significant words, in his despatch, "all dead," the cowardly miscreants having killed every man whom they overtook, wounded and helpless on the field. With like turpitude and treachery, they left their own dead unburied and their wounded uncared for, on the field where they fell. The latter were carried to Saltillo, in our own wagons, the former were buried by the alcalde, under the orders of Gen. Taylor.

A number of officers were taken prisoners, and an exchange was effected, by which all our men who are now in their hands were released. Cassius M. Clay's party are understood now to be in the city of Mexico.

Among the killed and wounded of the Mexicans are three general officers and twenty colonels and commanders of battalions. Gen. Minon, it appears, has not as yet realized the brilliant career of which he considered his capture of Maj. Borland an earnest. He was ordered by Santa Anna to attack and carry Saltillo during the engagement at Buena Vista. With this object, he made a demonstration against the town with 2000 cavalry. Lieut. Shover, with sixty men and two small pieces of artillery, went out to meet the valiant General, and at one discharge of his cannon, sent him and his large force to the right-about in double-quick time.

In concluding our necessarily imperfect sketch of the few details of the brilliant deeds of American valor performed at Buena Vista—details gathered from a hasty conversation, we must be allowed to express our satisfaction to find that "the anticipations we have so frequently expressed of the bravery and efficiency of our volunteers, have been more than realized. Let those who have heretofore made our citizens soldiers the theme of their ribbaldry and ridicule, be forever hushed into silence by the unparalleled gallantry and glory which have consecrated in American history the bloody field of Buena Vista.

From the Baltimore Republican and Argus.

The Whig Clamor against the marching of our Troops to the Rio Grande rebuked by Gen. Taylor.—A considerable difference of opinion prevails as to the cause of the present war with Mexico. The whigs insist that it was the marching of the American army to the shores of the Rio Grande—and in this opinion they have been recently backed by Mr. Calhoun—whilst the democrats insist that nothing but the unequalled perverseness and obstinacy of the Mexican race, gave rise to it. Occasionally we find some whigs referring to the annexation of Texas as the "remote or predisposing cause of the war," whilst they *all* agree that the marching of our army to the shores of the Rio Grande, was the immediate cause of active hostilities. They adhere to this latter argument solely because they think that democratic agents are alone responsible for it, but if the annexation of Texas had not been aided by whig votes, they might perhaps attribute the origin of the war exclusively to that measure. It so happens, however, that the whigs are mistaken in supposing that no member of their party advised the military movement to the Rio Grande, and that the very first suggestion of that kind came from one whom they claim as a "good Kentucky whig," and that it was chiefly owing to his advice and importunities, that the movement was made *so early*. We allude to no less a personage than Major General Zachary Taylor, and to prove what we say, we ask the attention of our whig friends to the following extract from his letter to the Secretary of War, dated October 4, 1845:

"I have reason to believe, moreover, that a salutary moral effect has been exercised upon the Mexicans. Their traders are continually carrying home the news of our position and increasing numbers, and are confessedly struck by the spectacle of a large camp of well-appointed and disciplined troops, accompanied by perfect security to their persons and property, instead of the impress ment & pillage to which they are subject in their own country. For these reasons, our position thus far has, I think, been the best possible; but, now that the entire force will soon be concentrated, it may well be a question whether the views of government will be best carried out by our remaining at this point. It is with great deference that I make any *suggestions* on topics which may become matter of delicate negotiation; but if our government, in settling the question of boundary, makes the line of the Rio Grande an ultimatum, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be *greatly facilitated and hastened* by our taking possession *at once* of one or two suitable points on or quite near the river."

Here Gen. Taylor's arguments come in direct collision with those of the whigs. *They* say that our "taking possession of one or two points on or near that river," brought on the war, and, consequently, *delayed* a settlement of the boundary line; whilst General Taylor looked to that act as the means of "greatly facilitating and *hastening* the settlement." He advised that it be done "at once"—and his letter is dated October 4th, but the government not being in haste to adopt the "suggestions" of Gen. Taylor, he did not receive his orders to proceed to the Rio Grande till four or five months after *he suggested and urged it*, say some time in the month of February.

But let us hear General Taylor further.—He proceeds to say—"OUR STRENGTH AND STATE OF PREPARATION *should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken.* Here we are too far from the frontier to *impress* the government of Mexico *with our readiness to vindicate by force, if necessary, our title to the country as far as the Rio Grande.*"

In this he eveidently again takes ground in direct opposition to the whigs. He was for going to the Rio Grande for the purpose of "impressing the government of Mexico," by a grand military display, "with *our readiness* to vindicate by force of arms our title to that river," and thought it the most certain plan of *preventing* war; whilst *they* have always argued that the marching of a military force opposite one of their towns and "taking possession of a post" there, was enough to provoke any people to hostilities, and was the immediate cause and the *only* cause of the war. If they are right, then General Taylor is wrong; but as they have professed to take the general exclusively into their own keeping, we leave them to reconcile their differences in the best way they can. It is sufficient for us to know, that, if they state the true cause of the war, the first suggestion in favor of *creating* that cause, came from General Taylor, and that he regarded it as the most certain way to make an impression" upon the Mexicans favorable to peace. It is also a satisfaction to know that, though Gen. Taylor urged the movement to the Rio Grande with considerable force and ability, the government was *very slow* in adopting his suggestions, and that, if Mr. Polk deserves any censure for it, Gen. Taylor must come in for the largest share of it.

We allude to these things, not for the purpose of censuring Gen. Taylor, but to acquaint the public with all the facts relative to the present war, and the origin of it. Subsequent to the letter from which we make the above extract, several others were addressed to the War Department, and in all of them he assured the government that no attack was to be feared from the Mexicans, and, consequently, no war originated. As late as the 15th of last April—only a few days before the murder of Cross and Porter, and the capture of Captain Thornton's command—he expressed the opinion that Mexico would not attack him, even if [illegible] force, so reluctant was he to give up the opinion he first expressed, that his "advance to the Rio Grande would produce a powerful effect" in preserving peace. If the sequel showed that Gen Taylor had been deceived, and that, for six months, he had been making representations to the government which proved to be erroneous, who is to blame? Certainly not Mr. Polk, nor the Secretary of War! Who then? We leave the impartial reader of both parties to decide that question, after they shall have satisfied themselves what Gen. Taylor meant by saying that "he did not feel *at liberty*, under his *instructions*, particularly those of July 8th of that year, to make a forward movement to the Rio Grande." To us it seems that the letter of "July 8th," from the War Department, must have rather discouraged such a movement.

For the Journal.

ROCKFISH vs. GOSHEN.

As some love-sick swain is wont to boast,
Of a beauteous Maid on Goshen's coast,
I therefore, will presume to say,
He has never been down our way.
I mean way down on Rockfish Creek,
Where the land is poor and the hills bleak;
Where there lives not only one fair creature,
But full four-score, who, in form and feature,
Can vie with the Goshen Maid, I trow—
If hazel eyes, ruby lips, and lightsome brow,
With snowy necks are in admiration,
I say Rockfish can beat creation.
Though the Maids of Goshen are fine and neat,
They are merciless creatures and full of cheat.
Not so with the fair ones on Rockfish,
Who are so cheerful and gay, and no ways selfish;
And again, the fair Maids on Rockfish Creek,
Are always so bland, so mild, and so meek,
That when you talk of love to them
They wont flirt and flounce and hoo hem—
Or in an angry blust'ring tone say "Uh, hush!"
But display their modesty in a pretty blush,
That makes them look sweeter than lovely May,
And kindly, gently ask, can't you call another day.
Or if they reply to you not so,
The answer is, "Yes!" never "No!"
Nor are they at ball or concert found,
With disgusting corsets or bustles bound;
But they are happy, gay and cheerful,
Mild, timid, and fearful—
Who are strangers to the faults of fashion,
As well as those of ill humor and passion—
And from his tone, they precisely fit the notion,
Of a young man frowned upon by Goshen.

RUSTICUS.

DUPLIN COUNTY, March 2, 1847.

For the Journal.

LINES ON A SAMPSON MAID.

Near a lambent stream, which courses
Through the lands of Sampson county,
Dwells a Maid, whose hand to me
Would be esteemed the greatest bounty.

With rapture have I often gazed
Upon her finely-chiselled features;
And as I gazed, I thought that she
Was one of earth's most charming creatures.

Her hair is of a golden hue;
Her forehead of the noblest mould;
Her eyes are of a plaintive blue—
Fit emblems of her gentle soul.

Her cheeks are slightly tinged with red;
Her neck is like the driven snow;
Her form is after Beauty's mould;
'Tis truly perfect—none more so. F.

SAMPSON COUNTY, March 22, 1847.

☞Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the great remedy for Consumption, and the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, bleeding of the Lungs, shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the pulmonary organs.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a diseased Liver. In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when Mercury has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the Liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected permanent cures, after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in Asthma, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous that Consumption may and "can be cured," if this medicine be resorted to in time.

None genuine unless signed *I. Butts* on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

Inflamation of the Eyes.—Like all other inflammation, is caused by impurity of the blood. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* will be found a *certain cure* for the above painful malady; because they purge from the body those corrupt and stagnant humors which are the cause not only of inflammation of the eyes, but of every description of disease. From three to six of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time completely rid the body of every thing that is opposed to health; and therefore will most assurely make *a perfect cure of inflammation of the eyes*, and at the same time the blood and other fluids will be of such a healthy quality, that disease of any kind will be absolutely impossible.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

For sale in Wilmington, N C, by George R. French and James Johnson, only Agents.

ICE!---ICE!---ICE!

THE subscribers have received and landed their second cargo of Ice, and until the proper time arrives for opening the Ice House regularly every morning, it can be had all hours of the day, at

SHAW'S DRUG STORE,

where families may also obtain tickets.

Thankful for the liberal patronage received last season, we would beg to assure the public that we will use our best endeavor to keep up a full supply throughout the year, and will always strive, in all instances, to make ours the

Accommodation Ice House.

[A9] SHAW & REPITON.

Just Received per Schooner J. D. Jones.

SUGAR, Coffee, Segars, Butter and Cheese, of the best quality, in assorted size packages, and for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

April 9, 1847

Wooden and Willow Ware.

TUBS, Pails, Buckets, Trays, Measures, Barrel Covers, Rolling Pins, Axe Handles, (Knip Boxes, Mahogany and Straw) Brooms, Brushes, Mats, Basketc, Willow Waggons, &c., at

[A9] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

Fulton Market Beef.

4 HALF barrels,
500 pounds smoked Beef,
100 smoked Tongues, very superior, at

[A9] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MARRIED.

In Richmond county, on the 7th ult., Mr. Samuel F Stone, to Miss Martha Sargeaner, daughter of John Sargeaner, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. James Price, in the 83d year of his age.

In this town, on the 1st inst., of an affection of the heart, Col. Giles W Pearson, of Cumberland county, in the 41st year of his age.

In Bladen county, on Friday last, Mrs. Eliza Ann McKay, wife of Gen. James J McKay, aged 48 years.

Seldom, indeed, has the hand of death fallen upon any one whose loss has been more severely felt in the community, of which she was so long an esteemed and beloved member, than upon the most estimable lady whose decease is here chronicled. Well did we know her; and we cannot refrain from offering the humble tribute of our heart to her departed worth. In all the relations which Providence called upon her to occupy in society, she performed her part in such a manner as to leave behind her a name revered and respected by all who were so fortunate as to move within the circle of her influence. Endowed by nature with a kind, generous and sympathizing heart, she cultivated and practised these most endearing traits of character in their fullest and broadest sense.—May Heaven, in its infinite mercy pour the balm of consolation over the wounded and bruised spirit of her bereft partner in life, is the heartfelt payer of the writer. *Communicated.*

Bladen, April 5, 1847.

At Springs Garden, on the 1st inst., William L Moore, aged 22 years.

In Sampson county, on 28th ultimo, Mrs Levina Peterson, aged about 55 years. Mrs Peterson was an industrous and very useful woman, and will be greatly missed in the vicinity and county. She is now gone to try the realities of an invisible wor'd, and I believe her chance for eternal joy was a fair one.—*Com.*

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 8.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has arrived moderately since our last report, and sales have commanded former quotations during the week, which is about the mark to-day. [It is proper to remark here, that a typographical error occurred in our table last week, in the article of Hard Turpentine. It was, however, correctly stated in our remarks.] *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales of 80 bbls. country distilled at 38c.—town distillers firm at 40c. *Tar*—We hear that a lot was disposed of to-day at $1 33. We, however, quote 5c. less than last week, viz: $1 30.

LUMBER—Quarter Flooring—The stock is light—sales at $7 a $7 50. Wide Boards—The supply is more than equal to the demand—sales at $5 a $5 50. Scantling—Supply fair—sales at $4 a $4 50.

TIMBER—The same remark we made last week will apply to the state of the market to-day. Quotations without change.

SHINGLES—Flat at $1 25 a $1 50.

STAVES—There is no demand for Red Oak. Quotations therefore nominal. White Oak, for Coopers' use, range from $10 to $16, according to quality.

BACON—A lot of Hams, of *prime* quality, brought 10½c. from wagon. Our quotations is a fair market price.

CORN—No arrivals—supply light, and we advance quotations for store lots 5 cents per bushel.

FLOUR—Canal remains without change. Fayetteville is in abundant supply, and stock increasing.

HAY—Bare market. Quotations nominal.

LIME—800 casks afloat—yet unsold.

FREIGHTS—Coatswise are without change. Vessels are still scarce.

NEW YORK, April 3.

Naval Stores—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$2 50	a	
Newbern,	2 50	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per gall.,	42	a	43
Tar,	1 87	a	2 00
Rice—Per 100 lbs.,	3 25	a	5 00

Naval Stores—Are quiet generally, with sales however of Spirits Turpentine in lots as wanted at 42 a 43 cents, cash, and 44 a 45, 4 mos.

Rice—The market is rather inactive, and the transactions since Tuesday evening last amount to only about 190 tcs. and 50 bbls. at $4,25 a $4,62½ for good to second prime quality.

BOSTON, March 31.

Naval Stores—For Spirits Turpentine prices are tending upwards. We notice sales at 50 a 51c per gal, 6 mos, and some are asking still higher rates. But very little Tar or Rosin in market.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 3.

Sales of cotton made generally, at 10½ to 11½. Large arrivals of corn, and sold readily at 65 cts. Flour 5 to 5½. Oats 40. No changes in other produce; and but little of any other kind coming in.—*Carolinian*

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 3.

Sales of the week.—7,000 bales Cotton at 10 to 12 cts. 3,500 tierces Rice at 3¾ to 4¾; 18,000 bushels rough Rice at 93 to 108 cts.; 1,200 sacks Salt at 95 cents.; Cuba Molasses at 21 to 22 cts.; Rio Coffee at 8¼ to 9; nothing done in Bacon and Lard.; 1,000 bushels Corn at 90 to 95 cts.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

March 31—schr Samuel Adams, Vance, Charleston, to J & W L McGary.

schr Excel, Burkett, Charleston, to J & W L McGary.

April 1—schr Bounty, Caruthers, Newburyport, to G W Davis.

2—schr North Carolina, Eldridge, Boston, to Shaw & Repiton.

schr Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to Brown & DeRosset.

schr L P Smith, Brewster, New York, to R W Brown.

schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow county, to G W Davis.

3—schr J Hartman, Eyre, Philadelphia, to John Gammell.

schr Oregon, Hill, New York.

schr Sarah Ann, Rabun, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

schr Mary Farrar, Warren, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

5—schr Lawrence, Lawrence, Charleston, to John Gammell.

schr Hanover, Wildes, Boston, to John Gammell.

schr Monsoon, Silliman, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

schr Betsey Ames, Hill, Boston, to P K Dickinson.

schr J D Jones, Griffing, N Y, to R W Brown.

7—schr Wave, Lanvit, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Prudence, Coombs, Lincolnville, Me., to Master.

CLEARED.

April 2—brig Benjamin, Collins, New London, by Potter & Kidder.

brig David Duffell, Collett, New Orleans, by G W Davis.

brig United States, York, New Orleans, by G W Davis.

schr Jonas Smith, Horton, New York, by R W Brown.

3—Schr Charles Hopkins, Godfrey, Plymouth, N C, by G W Davis.

schr Pearl, Moore, Jacksonville, by G W Davis.

schr Sarah Ann, Rabun, Shallotte, by G W Davis.

6—schr Coral, Norton, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

7—schr Leesburg, Boon, Philad

UNITED STATES ARMY.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

$112 BOUNTY,

Or a Bounty of $12 *and* 160 *Acres of Land, at the option of the Recruit!*

WANTED for the United States Army, able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, being about 5 feet 3 inches high, *of good character*, and of respectable standing among their fellow-citizens. None need apply to enter the service, but those who are determined to serve the period of their enlistment honestly and faithfully, "*during the war with Mexico,*" or for the term of five years.

Table of established rates of pay agreeably to existing laws.

GRADE.	Pay of artillery & infantry soldiers, and of dragoons and riflemen when serving on foot.	Pay of Dragoons and riflemen when mounted.
	Pay per month.	Pay per month.
To the Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, Chief Musician, and Chief Bugler, each	$17	$17
To the 1st Sergeant of a Company - -	16	16
Ordnance Sergeant -	18	—
All other Sergeants, each - - - -	13	13
Corporals - - - -	9	10
Buglers - - - -	8	9
Musicians - - - -	8	—
Farriers & Blacksmiths	11	11
Artificers - - - -	11	—
Privates - - - -	7	8

A bounty of *twelve dollars* will be paid to each recruit enlisted for the *Artillery* or *Infantry* arm.

Besides the monthly pay, as above stated, one ration per day is allowed every soldier, which is amply sufficient for his subsistence; also a large supply of comfortable and genteel clothing. Good quarters and fuel are at all times furnished; and every attention will be paid to making those men who may enlist, and are determined to serve their country in good faith, comfortable and contented in their situation. The best medical attendance is always provided for the sick soldier; and no deduction of pay is made during the period he is unable to perform his duty. Should the soldier be disabled in the line of his duty, the laws provide a pension for him.

By the above it is seen that the pay and allowances are respectable, and that, with prudence and economy, the monthly pay of the soldier may be laid up—as every thing requisite for his comfort and convenience is furnished by the Government, including his sugar and coffee. The prudent soldier, therefore, may readily save from $420 to $1,020 during his enlistment of *Five years;* and at the expiration of that term he can, if he choosos, purchase a small farm in any of the western States, and there settle himse f comfortably, on his own land, for the rest of his life.

The sum of *two dollars* will be paid to any CITIZEN, *non-commissioned officer or soldier*, who shall bring to the rendezvous an able-bodied recruit, who shall be regularly enlisted. The citizen should present his recruit to the Lieutenant or Captain, and not to the Recruiting Sergeant.

Two steady young men, for Recruiting Sergeants, are wanted *immediately*, for which the usual rates, $13 per month, will be allowed, with clothing and rations These Sergeants will undoubtedly be retained on the recruiting service to the end of their enlistment, should they desire it.

Two musicians, (a Drummer and a Fifer,) are also wanted for the same service; see table of pay above.

Steady young men who can bring good recommendations for honesty and sobriety, will do well to call without delay.

E. CANTWELL,
Lieut. U. S. Army, Recruiting Officer.
Recruiting Rendezvous,
Wilmington, March 15th, 1847.
March 26, 1847.—[27-tf

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GEN'L'S. OFFICE, *Washington, Jan.* 8, 1847.

I.—The following act of Congress, changing the term of enlistment, and providing a bounty for recruits, is published for the information and guidance of the officers of the army.

"AN ACT to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen of the present military establishment, shall be 'during the war,' or five years, at the option of the recruit, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed and paid to every able-bodied man who shall be duly enlisted to serve in the artillery or infantry, for the term of five years or during the war, a bounty of twelve dollars; but the payment of six dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until the recruit shall have joined for duty the regiment in which he is to serve."

BOUNTY OF 160 *ACRES LAND; OR* $100 IN MONEY!

Extract from General Orders No. 4.

II.—By the 9th section of the act of Congress, approved February 11th, 1847, each non-commissioned officer, musician, or private now in service or who may hereafter be enlisted during the present war with Mexico, and who shall receive an honorable discharge either by expiration of his term of enlistment, or for disability incurred in the course of his service, will be entitled to a warrant for ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND, which he will be at liberty to locate in one body, upon any of the public lands that may be subject to private entry; or, he may at his option, when honorably discharged, receive *treasury script to the amount of* ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

By order,
R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

SUGARS.

60 HHDS. Porto Rico, daily expected.
POTTER & KIDDER.
March 19, '47 —[27-3t

BEEF —4 half bbls Fulton Market Beef,
500 lbs. smoked Beef.
100 smoked Tongues, very large.
For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.
March 5, 1847.

PORTER—12 dozen Porter in quarts and pints. For sale at
March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SPERM CANDLES—30 boxes, best quality, assorted sizes; for sale by
March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

OIL—150 gallons pure Sperm Oil, of best quality. For sale at
March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKEY—5 barrels, very fine; for sale by
March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR.—25 bbls. and 25½ bbls. Canal. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUTTER POTS.—1 CRATE BUTTER POTS—assorted; at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

WANTED.

I WANT a man to go to *Rio Hatch*, to super intend the building of a Wharf. For one that will suit, I will give handsome wages, and *pay all expenses*, from the time of his departure until his return to the United States.

G. W. DAVIS,
[March 26, 1847] London's wharf.

OILS—Pure sperm, bleached whale, blackfish for machinery, Linseed, Olive and Castor, in quantities to suit purchasers, at
STANTON & CO'S.

SCOTCH ALE.—10 doz. Scotch Ale, in quart bottles, very fine. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

NOTICE.

FLOORING and WEATHER BOARDS, well dressed, also sheathing and laths, can be at all times had at the Central Planing Mill, which will be delivered to the purchasers on any wharf designated in town, without charge for transportation.

Persons wishing to have lumber planed at said Mill, are furnished with a flat of convenient size free from charge. Apply to the subscriber, two doors north of the Custom House.

Oct 16] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

NOTICE.

A FEW of the worst looking and BEST RAZORS, ever brought to this market, are for sale by HALL & ARMSTRONG.
November 13, 1846.

TOBACCO—Aromatic extra Roanoke Tobacco—super extra Aromatic do., in small kegs. For sale low, at
F19.] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

Again at Home.

THE subscriber has returned to Wilmington, and is prepared to execute work in his business in all its branches and with all the improvements in style and fashion of the season. He solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally. He will receive by first arrivals a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Rich Silk Velvet Vestings; Rich Tinselled Vestings; Rich French Merino Vestings; Paris style fancy Cassimeres; 6-4 English Tweeds; shaded striped French Cloaking; Black Watered Scarfs; fancy Joinville Scarfs; Polka H'dkfs; fancy Neck Ties; Black Italian Cravats; Kid, Silk, and Merino Gloves; Merino and Cotton Shirts, Drawers, and half Hose; Gurnsey Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to as extensive and fashionable a stock of

CLOTHING

as can be found in the market. As they were manufactured under my own superintendence, and every garment I sell I warrent to give satisfaction or it may be returned and the money refunded. I consider that a good business can only be established by giving all satisfaction, which I am determined to do. If you favor me with a call I will thank you whether you purchase or not, at my old stand on Market street.

The above Goods will be sold lower than have ever been offered before for cash, or on time to punctual customers. CHAS. BARR.

Oct. 23d, 1846.

N. B.—I shall in future settle my business every six months: say, the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and will expect punctuality in payments. I will also make a deduction of six per cent, for cash, for all sums over $20.

HARDWARE—Boxing Axes, Club, Long Bitt, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Saws, Round Shaves, Hachers' Hoes, japanned and steel Rice Hoes, Plow Lines, Grubbing Hoes, Frying Pans, Sieves, Shovels, Spades, Hamer's Adzes, Locks, Chisels, Augers, Chains, Planes, Fish Hooks, Lines, Corks, &c. &c. For sale very low by
March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of

SPRING GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Mens' Palm Leaf Hats;
Summer do	Boys' do do
Drab de Ete;	Musquito Nettings;
Plaid Drills;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
Slate Linens;	8-4 brown damask do
Linen Checks,	8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Persian Stripes;	Black and brown Shirting and Sheeting;
Striped Victoria Cord;	30, 32, and 34 Scotch Ginghams;
London Drill;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Oregon Cord;	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.
Bl'k Satin Cravats;	
Bl'k Satin cut Velvet & Marseilles Vesting;	
Irish Linens & Lawns;	
Cravats and Scarfs;	
Umbrellas;	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black Silk;	Swiss Mull and Book Muslin;
Colored, plain, & striped Silk;	Plaid & striped do
Bombazine, large supply;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Fancy summer prints;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;
Lawn Ginghams;	do do silk do
Eartston do	Grodnap Purasols;
Balzarine;	Fringed do
Colored Lawns;	Ginghams do
French Robes;	French Fans;
Large silk Shawls;	German silver Thimbles;
Borage Shawls;	Plated do do
do Scarfs;	Blue steel do
Ladies Silk Cravats;	Bl'k, white, brown and col'd Cotton Hose,
Col'd Florrene;	Misses' do do
Organde Muslin;	Mens' ½ do do
Muslin Shirts;	Corset Laces;
Black Silk Fringe;	Lace & Edgings, assort'd;
Col'd do do	Black & white English silk Hose;
Silk Buttons, for Ladies dresses;	do raw do
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	
Linen Cambric Hdkfs;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices* for cash.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N, C., March 19, 1847—3-y

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

(EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000, beside a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about

185,000 Dollars.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, MD., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS INSTITUTION embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five years, on their own note and deposite of policy.

Part of the capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Traveling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—(Chief Office for America, 74 *Wall st.,*) *New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman;* John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Coorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia.—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, Esq., George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore.—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners, New York.—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 110 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 250 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., and No. 134 Bowery at 3 o'clock P. M. DAILY. Fee paid by the society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., Pine street.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c., &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 *Bowery*, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

W. C. LORD, *Agent, Wilmington.*
A. J. DEROSSET, *Medical Examiner.*
Feb. 12, 1847.—[22-3m

$50 *REWARD.*

RANAWAY from my plantation in Duplin county, sometime in June last, my negro man

BILL.

He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, and walks a little cramped, from having had his toes injured by frost, has a pleasant look when spoken to, and is a blacksmith by trade. Said boy was raised in Jones county, where I think he is lurking, and probably harbored. He is also acquainted in the counties of Duplin and Onslow, and has been outlawed.

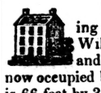
I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail within the State, so that I can get him again, and an additional sum of $200 for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

LUTHER WRIGHT.
Duplin co., Nov'r 27, 1846 11-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE,

In the town of Wilmington.



THE SUBSCRIBER BEing desirous to close his business in Wilmington, offers for sale, the House and Lot on Walnut Street, continued, now occupied by Mr. Jos. M. TILLEY. The lot is 66 feet by 330 feet, corner lot, having on it a new one and a half story house, containing 6 rooms, with all necessary out houses.

ALSO,

A House and Lot, situated on Red Cross Street, now occupied by the undersigned. The lot is 80 feet by 200 feet, the house contains 8 rooms, is nearly new, and is filled in with brick; there are all necessary out-houses on the lot Also, an enclosed lot adjoining and fronting Red Cross Street, 66 feet by 200 feet.

ALSO,

Two enclosed lots on Boundary and Third Streets, 55 feet by 250 feet.

ALSO,

One half lot on *Third Street* continued. Also, one quarter section of Land in the State of Illinois—said to be of excellent quality.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAM WILSON.
August 21, 1846 49-tf

Blacksmithing!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to have executed, with neatness & dispatch, all kinds of Smith work, which may be wanted, viz: Ploughs, Axes, Hoes, Round Shaves, Scraping Irons, Ship, Carriage, Wagon and Dray Ironing, &c. &c.

Horses will be shod at short notice, in the neatest and most substantial manner.

L. HOLMES.
March, 12, 1847 26-6m.

FIGS—1 case of 50 drums, superior Turkey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LONDON CLUB PORTER.—10 doz. Porter, in quart and 10 doz. do. in pint bottles. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MESS AND PRIME PORK.—25 bbls. Mess and 25 Prime Pork. For sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE

BREAD AND CRACKERS.—Pilot and Navy Bread, Soda, Lemon and Butter Crackers. For sale by
R. H. STANTON & CO.

SUGARS.—Porto Rico, St. Croix double refined Loaf, Crushed and Powdered, white Havana, &c. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

OILS.—Refined Whale Oil, best quality Lamp Oil, Castor Oil, &c. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MOLASSES—20 hhds. new crop Muscovado Molasses at wholesale or retail, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LIQUORS.—25 bbls. Whiskey; 10 do. Old Monongahela do.; 5 do. Rye, very fine; Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin; N. E. Rum; Apple Brandy; Malaga and Port Wine; Madeira, Sherry, and Claret Wines. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BREAD—20 barrels Pilot and 20 do. Navy. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUCKWHEAT—50 bags, 50 boxes and 30 kegs hulled Buckwheat. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CHEESE.—50 boxes Cheese. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.—Brown Mats, Baskets, Clothe Horses, Clothe Pins, brass bound Buckets, painted Buckets, Varnished do., Cedar Tubs, Pails, Scelers, &c. For sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

Cheaper than Ever.

SPLENDID STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage the few months past, and begs to inform them that he has just returned from the North with a large and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, from the most extensive manufacturers, and most of which have been made to his special order, and warranted to be of a superior quality, and to give entire satisfaction.

He is also receiving, weekly, from the manufacturers, at low prices, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, that will, in point of beauty, durability and cheapness, eclipse all previous exhibitions; and as his stock is fresh and new, he can, with the utmost confidence, invite all to call and examine it, as he will sell at such prices as to make it the interest of all who want Boots and Shoes to give him a call.

He has also a large supply of Negro Brogans which he will sell cheap.

Boots and Shoes made to measure, in the latest style and best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Also, repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest manner.

Lasts kept constantly on hand for sale, suitable for country work. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.
Successor to James Punderford, Market Steet.
D25v3-15y

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE

CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvemeut in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying that for *half the money*, they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.
Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

FULTON Market Beef, Beef Tongues, Sale mon, Mackerel and Cod Fish. For sale by R. H. STANTON. & CO.

Also, Mess and Prime Beef and Pork, New York city inspection, warranted good.

Travelling Trunks.

A LOT of fine TRAVELLING TRUNKS, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
February 26, 1847.

SPERM CANDLES—4s, 5s, and 6s, a pure article. Soap, all kinds, by
R H STANTON & CO.

HATS—Nutria, common fur, wool and tar pauling. For sale by
R H STANTON & CO.

U. S. Infantry Caps.

JUST received, 2 dozen of the above Caps, suitable for Officers, and for sale at the Hat and Cap Store of MYERS & BARNUM.
February 26, 1847.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is about 17 years old; is well known about Wilmington; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry, from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to
DANIEL S. SANDERS.
November 6, 1846. 8tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.
June 5, 1846. 38-tf

MYERS & BARNUM,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their *large and splendid assortment* now receiving at the old stand of C. MYERS, North side of Market street, which we offer at wholesale and retail, *cheaper than ever.*

Gent.'s Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, and Silk Hats,

of Beebee & Costar's and Leary's Fall Fashion for 1846, a splendid article, just received, and a "few more left of the same sort." Please call and examine them. Also, a very large assortment of

Men's, Boys', & Infants' Caps,

of the latest and most approved patterns. Gent.'s French soft Dress, Silk, Velvet, and Cloth Caps; Gent.'s French Guard do.: Blue and Black Spring Band, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Oregon, Oil Silk, Velveteen, Glazed Lawn, &c., &c.

Youths' and Boys' Caps

of every style and quality, from 12½ cents to $2,-50, the largest assortment ever offered in this market, and at astonishing low prices. A beautiful article of Infants' *Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps,* to which we particularly call the attention of those wanting Caps for children. In fact, every article in our line we have a rich and full assortment, to which we respectfully call the attention of the Public, and warrant a genteel fit, and at Prices to suit the times.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1846. 7-tf

THE Subscriber would express his gratitude to his Friends and Customers, for their liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him in Wilmington. The same business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of MYERS & BARNUM, at the old stand.

C. MYERS.

The Old Rock Spring FOREVER!

THE ROCK SPRING RESTAURATEUR is now open for the accommodation of the public, where every *Refreshment* the market affords may be had, at all hours of the day or night. The Bar is supplied with *choice Liquors, Wines and Cigars.* DAVID THALLY.
Dec 18, 1846 14-y

TOBACCO AND SEGARS—In all their variety, by R H STANTON & CO

Just Received.

SPRING style of GENTLEMEN'S HATS, received this day, and now open for inspection, at MYERS & BARNUM'S.
March 19.

JUST RECEIVED.

GROCERIES.

50 B's. Laguayra Coffee,
30 do Rio do
5 do Java do
5 Hhds. P. R. Sugar,
3 do St. Croix do
2 Boxes Loaf do
25 Hhds. Bacon Sides,
12 Brls. Mess Pork,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
40 Brls. and half Brls. Canal Flour.
12 Brls. N. C. Lard,
15 Boxes Soap,
15 do Candles,
6 do Tobacco,
2 Brls. Snuff,
60 Bags assorted Shot,
10 Kegs Powder,
60 Kegs assorted Nails,
1200 Bushels Salt,
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.
Mat's Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Spanish Br'n., Venetian Red, Annetta, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts Salaeratus.

HARDWARE.

COOPERS.

Stock Howells, Adzes, Bourd Axes, Jointer Irons, Croze, Compasses, Vices, Drawing Knives, Howelling Knives.

CARPENTERS.

Adzes, Squares, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Augers, Chissels, Gimblets. Cross Cut Saws, Knob, Plate, and Stock Locks, Pad do. Collin's & Simmons' Timber and Boxing Axes, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher do. Razors, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Hinges & Screws, Round Shaves, Round Shave Files, Mill Saw do. Hand Saw do. Waffle & Wafer Irons, Shovels & Tongs, Rice and Weeding Hoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Log and Trace Chains, Rafting Gimblets, Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Horse Brushels, Shovels and Spades, Long Handle Shovels, Bed Chords, Hemp Rope, Shoe. Thr'd, Lamp Wick, and Plough Lines.

CROCKERY.

Plates, Cups & Saucers, Dishes, Bowls, Mugs, Pitchers, Basins, Eures, Steak Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pots. Tumblers, Wine Glasses, &c.

CASTINGS.

Pots, Ovens, Plain and Covered Spiders, Frying Pans, Stew Pans, Sauce Pans, And Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes.

HATS.

Fine Fur and Silk Hats, Pearl Sportsman do., Wool do., Youth and Men's Cloth and Sealet Caps, Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps.

SHOES.

A general assortment of Heavy and Kip Brogans and Boots, Ladies Seal, Morocco and Leather Shoes, Boots & Slippers.

Dry Goods.

satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Cassimeres, Kerseys, Linseys, Red and White Flannels, Blue and Black Cloth, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheeting, Russia and Birds Eye Diaper, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Canvas, Padding, Ginghams, Blue and White Cotton Drilling, Blue Striped Homespun, Mariner Shirting, *Texas Shirting*; a general assortment of Calicoes, Fine and Common Blankets, Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Blue Striped and Fancy Head do., White and Brown Linnen; a general assortment of Thread, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Combs, &c. &c.; together with numerous other articles, all of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, by HALL & ARMSTRONG.
Sept 18, 1846.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL & PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrotula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending through the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. In scrofulous and all external disorders, the result is a rapid healing of the sores and pustules; in rheumatism, and other painful affections of the muscular fibre, a speedy removal of the pain, and in all cases, a renewal of strength, keeping pace with the retreat of the disease from the system. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, & when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various preparations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Mr. Oliver's child, of this place, was attacked with scrofula when two years old, which soon reduced her to almere skeleton. The disease pervaded the whole system, and manifested itself in a malignant sores on the head, body and limbs. Different physicians in Newark, Belleville and New York, prescribed for her at various times, but finally gave up the case as perfectly hopeless. At last Mr. Oliver was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and accordingly procured four bottles, which was sparingly administered, with many interruptions, yet with the most decided benefit. About two months ago I became acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The child, who is now aged four years, was one complete mass of disease, and incapable of using any of her limbs. Her body was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, the head, limbs, and body were almost entirely covered with large sores. She was unable to move, and would take no notice of any thing only to shrink from being touched by her mother. The disease, at the same time, was equally severe inwardly, attended with bloody evacuations every few hours. They procured some more of the Sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle she could slip down from the chair and creep across the room. She has now just finished taking the second bottle, and the sores are nearly all healed, the limbs are restored to their natural use, she is quite cheerful, and is fast improving in health.

Very respectfully yours, C. J. WANER,
Sec. of Youth's State Tem. Soc.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who has been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:—

BALTIMORE, Va., Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, & my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by WM. SHAW, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; I. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rohmaler, Georgetown, S. C; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE subscriber is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES,* to which the attention of the public is especially directed, as he warrants every article genuine.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Balsam do.
Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant,
" " Carminative Balsam,
" " Vermifuge,
" " Hair Tonic,
" " Sanative Pills,
Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters,
Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparil-
" Extract Cinchonine, [la, &c.,
" " Buchu,
Sands' Sarsaparilla,
" Tetter Remedy,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Dr. Perry's Dead Shot Vermifuge,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup,
Upham's Pile Electuary,
Henry's Magnesia, Leidy's Blood Pills,
Murray's fluid do. Gray's Ointment,
Lee's, Peter's, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, & Spen-
Dr. Thompson's Eye Water, [cer's Pills,
Cheesman's Arabian Balsam,
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort,
Swaim's and Indian Panacea,
Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture,
Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness,
Allen's Vegetable Compound for Dyspepsia,
Harlem Oil, Pain Killer, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c. WM. SHAW.
January 15, 1847.

CLOTHING.—Jackets, Pantaloons, Vests, coarse Overcoats, flannel and cotton Shirts, knit Under Shirts and Drawers, Gurnsey Frocks, and the like at STANTON & CO's.

LIQUORS AND WINES—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Bottled, on draught, and by the barrel, warranted of good quality, and for sale low at R H STANTON & CO's.

ONIONS.—20 bbls. Onions. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necesesary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the ins